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FEBRUARY 10, 1910

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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VALENTINE NUMBER

DRAWN FOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY BY F. EARL CHRISTY

We GUARANTEE the EDITION ORDER of this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to be over 225,000 copies

Finder of Men



An average American knows many people. But he does not always know where they are.

He has a thousand friends and acquaintances. Where are they at this particular moment? He can be sure of some of them—perhaps a dozen. But he wants to locate one or more of the others.

The Bell system enables him to reach them.

If he finds his friend at home, or in his place of business, he talks with him at once. If he learns that his friend is in some other town the Bell System will furnish the connection.

Cities are larger than they used to be. Men know and need to know more people. Yet the need of keeping in touch is as great as ever. Without Bell service there would be hopeless confusion.

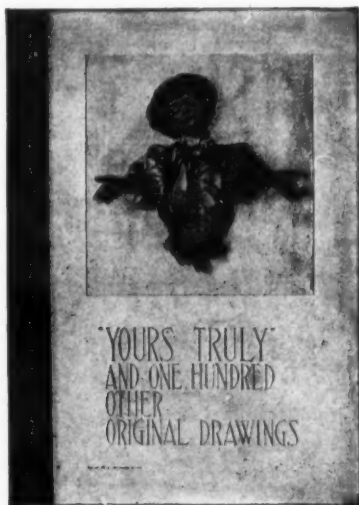
The range of the telephone is not confined to one town or one community. It is not satisfying simply to learn that a man is out of town; through the Long Distance Service of the Bell System he may be reached wherever he is.

The Bell Service extends to all communities. It reaches the millions of American people. One in twenty is a Bell subscriber. The other nineteen can be found, because Bell service is universal service.

The telephone does more work for less money than any other servant of mankind. There is economy as well as efficiency in one system, one policy, universal service. Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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AND
ONE
HUNDRED
OTHER
ORIGINAL
DRAWINGS



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THE IRATE GOLFER—"Little boy, if I have any more of your impertinence, I shall hit you with one of these clubs."
THE BOY—"Garn! Bet yer, yer wouldn't know which ter use."

The Way It Works.

"The time to save is when you're young."
"That's all right; but a fellow doesn't earn anything till he gets well along, and then it costs more to live."



HOBSON—"I planted ten-shillings' worth of bulbs on Saturday, and they were all up on Monday."
JOBSON—"Great Scott! Some new electric dodge, I suppose."
HOBSON—"No—your confounded cat!"

Wary.

Thompson—"Suppose a man should call you a liar, what would you do?"
Jones (hesitatingly)—"What sized man?"



"I'll work no more for that man Dolan."
"An' why?"
"Shure, 'tis on account av a remark he made."
"An' phat was that?"
"Says he, 'Casey,' says he, 'ye're discharged.'"

Club Cocktails

A BOTTLED DELIGHT



Your Common Sense

will tell you that a mixed-by-guess-work drink can never be as good as a CLUB COCKTAIL, mixed-to-measure.

Try this out—just once. Say "CLUB COCKTAILS" to your dealer. Your sense of taste will then prove your common sense.

CLUB COCKTAILS are the fussless kind, always ready for use. Just strain through cracked ice and drink.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Hartford New York London

A Little Higher Up

in the estimation of your prospective customer, is what you gain by sending in a perfectly smooth edged

Peerless Book-Form Business Card

How you can detach a card bound in book form and have no possible indication of its having been detached may possess some elements of mystery to you, but our patented process makes it possible and perfect.

Send for Sample Tab and see for yourself

There is nothing like it

Our smart card in case



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We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game Heads. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big incomes selling specimens and mounting for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by men and women. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals" absolutely free. E. W. SCHOOLE, TAXIDERMIST, 4072 Broad Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required. Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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"In God We Trust."

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Vol. CX.

Thursday, February 10, 1910

No. 2840

Give Prosperity a Chance.

THE TRUST question would settle itself if it were only left alone. The railways and all the industrial corporations are obeying the laws to the letter. No such things as rebates are being given or taken and no effort is being made to restrain trade or control prices. As James J. Hill said recently, the country needs a rest.

The trust question is very much like the race question, when it was the chief topic of discussion after the close of the war. Everybody recalls the strenuous efforts of some of the Republican leaders to pass so-called force laws to compel the South to concede to the colored voter the suffrage which the constitutional amendment gave him. The polls were guarded by United States soldiers and the elections were conducted under the scrutiny of United States officials. The people of the South protested against this condition and insisted that if they were left alone they would settle the race question satisfactorily. The radical element in the Republican party contended that the constitutional amendment should be enforced in the South as well as in the North, and that all the power of the Federal government and the army and the navy should be placed behind its enforcement.

Public sentiment did not support this contention and gradually the demand for drastic action lessened and the appeal of the Southern people for an opportunity to settle their own trouble received consideration. The sympathy of many thoughtful people in the North was aroused by the appeals of their friends in the South, and as a result the efforts to pass force bills failed, the Federal troops were ultimately withdrawn, and the Southern States took their own method of settling the race question. No more is heard of the matter. Whether the solution was legal and equitable or not, its justification seems to be accepted even by Republican Presidents and the Republican party.

The negro suffrage question in the South was a far more difficult problem than the so-called trust question is to-day. The more the race question was agitated, the more bitter became the controversy and the greater the peril to the stability of the Union. Demagogues and self-seeking politicians vainly sought to rekindle the fires of sectional antagonism, and in many instances secured political preferment because of their bitter partisanship and their vindictive tendencies. These demagogues have all disappeared into the obscurity to which they properly belong. The South is peaceful and prosperous, and the whole country has shared, and is still sharing, in its wonderful growth and progress.

The railways and the industrial corporations of this country are endeavoring to comply with the law. The wrongs of which they have been accused are no longer chargeable to them. They are law-abiding, peaceful and would be progressive if constant threats of destructive litigation and drastic legislation were withdrawn. It is estimated that more than eighty-five per cent. of the business of the country is done by incorporated companies. If they are obeying the law as it is now interpreted, why should they not have a season of rest and an opportunity to move forward and stimulate the general prosperity? Why should they be constantly subjected to threats of attack based on charges which refer to the past and have nothing to do with the present? Would not the entire country be better satisfied if this great obstacle to its prosperity were removed?

We are passing through an experience quite analogous to that which we had when the negro question was so generally agitated after the close of the war. The bitterness and acrimony with which that question was discussed are now regarded with anything but a feeling of satisfaction. In our judgment the time will come when the nation will look back with amazement upon the present demagogic outburst against our captains of industry and the wonderful work they have done and are doing in building up our national wealth.

New Yorkers in Office.

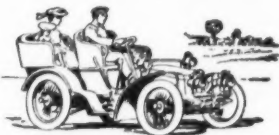
SINCE the very appropriate and popular appointment, by Governor Hughes, of the Hon. Clark Williams as State comptroller, vice Charles H. Gaus, deceased, three of the best and most important elective State offices are filled by residents of the city of New York. This is almost unprecedented. The only parallel is believed to be that of 1906, when, for a short time, there were three elective offices filled by New York City men, namely, Lieutenant-Governor M. Linn Bruce, Attorney-General Julius M. Mayer and Comptroller (by temporary appointment of the Governor to fill vacancy) William C. Wilson. The present New York City aggregation comprises Governor Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig and Comptroller Clark Williams. This situation is the more interesting because opponents of direct nominations have repeatedly urged, as an objection to stir the bucolic heart, that under such a plan "New York City would get all the best offices."

Yet not only is it a fact that under Republican State administrations selected by the nominating convention plan New York City has already twice had three out of seven of the elective State officers, but, furthermore, the Republican State convention of 1906 nominated Charles E. Hughes for Governor, M. Linn Bruce for Lieutenant-Governor and Julius M. Mayer for attorney-general. The fact that only Governor Hughes was elected of that particular ticket does not alter the intent of the nominating convention to give to New York City the two places at the head of the ticket and the attorney-generalship.

Good Men and Public Office.

THE New York Tribune's announcement that Governor Hughes will not accept a nomination for a third term confirms what the Governor has disclosed to more than one of his friends. He is not a man of fortune, and the demands of his office upon his resources are greater than they would bear. An effort to make the salary of the Governor of the State \$25,000 instead of \$10,000 a year is now being made, and a resolution has been introduced before the State Legislature by Senator Agnew, as the matter requires an amendment to the constitution. A similar bill was introduced once before, but the enemies of the Governor saw that it was pigeonholed. Now that Governor Hughes is not expected to be the beneficiary of the increased salary, it is hoped that those who opposed the bill because of their resentment toward him will withdraw opposition and permit the increase.

The announcement of Governor Hughes's retirement leads to the reflection that fit and capable men are averse to accepting political places involving great responsibility. It is for this reason that our elective offices are so often filled by weak, incompetent and dishonest men. We complain that corporations sometimes have found it necessary to use money to prevent bad or to secure good legislation, but we overlook the fact that this has not been done of choice, but of necessity. The political bosses see to it that men of independent and honest proclivities are kept out of office as much as possible and that the followers of the bosses are selected for public place. Then the bosses tell their followers what they must do, and those who are affected by legislation must settle with the bosses. The public is not unfamiliar with this condition of affairs. Exposure after exposure has enlightened the people. For this reason the movement for direct primaries, by which the people themselves and not the bosses shall select public officials, has swept the country and is making itself felt so strongly in New York. The fight of the bosses against this movement will be futile. To postpone action is simply to postpone the day of wrath and reckoning. The warning to the leaders of the Republican party is being given by newspapers in every part of the State. If it shall go unheeded, the consequences will rest upon those who refuse to do their duty when it has been clearly revealed.



HOW MANY readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY own an automobile? How many would like to own one? What has been their experience with the machines they have? Have they been satisfied with them? If not, what was the trouble? How much expense would readers care to incur to buy a machine if they were in the market for an automobile? What machine do you own now? Do you run it yourself? Has it cost you too much money and been more expensive than you expected? If so, why? Perhaps we can help you to save something. We ask every reader who is interested in the automobile to write and tell us what he would like to have appear in a coming "Practical Automobile Number" of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, to tell us what interests him particularly, what he wants to know if he has a machine, and what he would like to know if he has none. We will try to give him the answer and make our Automobile Number so practical, instructive and helpful that every reader will find something in it worth the price of the paper and a good deal more. We can do it if our readers will help us. Sit down and write us what you have to say on the question. Do it now.

The Plain Truth.

LATEST advices from the South report that the price of peanuts is soaring and that the peanut farmers of Virginia are still holding a good part of their crop for higher prices. Thus far the record has been broken, but the farmers want all that they can get. Meanwhile, peanut-eaters throughout the country are crushing the shells, munching the goobers, and denouncing the tariff for raising prices. Peanut weary in well doing.

THE EXCITEMENT of a presidential election in the United States, great as it is, was exceeded by the excitement attending the recent general election in Great Britain. The struggle between the Liberals, who are now in power, and their opponents, the Unionists, was so bitter that in many instances it led to personal conflicts and to assaults on prominent candidates for members of Parliament. The Liberalists retain their control by a slender majority—so slender that it promises to make the next session of Parliament decidedly exciting. It is said that King Edward will be looked to as a peacemaker. He has distinguished himself in that capacity, and it may be that he will be able to still the troubled waters of British politics; but to do so will require the rarest tact and diplomacy.

THE LABOR unions are to be boycotted, and the farmers are to do it. This is the report telegraphed from Frankfort, Kan. It says that the farmers of that region propose to boycott all the labor unions and all the products of the labor unions for boycotting meat and other products of the farm. Furthermore, the farmers talk of boycotting the protective tariff, on the grounds that it is the mainstay of good wages. The farmers forget that good wages bring high prices, and that if the protective tariff were destroyed and wages reduced, prices of commodities would fall because the masses would have less money with which to buy them. We have never believed in the boycott. It is un-American, unfair and unjust. We believe in a fair deal for every one, for the workingman, the farmer, the capitalist, and even for the much despised trusts. It is a wide, wide world, in which every man should have his freest chance as long as he lives within the limitations of the law and of decency.

WE CAN never forgive our friend, Colonel Harvey, the talented editor of the Harper publications. In a thoughtless moment he started a boom for the Democratic presidential nomination, a couple of years ago, for Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University. Woodrow took it seriously and has been on the job of "making good" ever since. Following Bryan's successful method of winning the confidence of the Democracy, Woodrow is posing on every public occasion as the particular friend of the long-suffering people. Whatever he may lack, self-conceit and self-assurance are not among the missing. At the recent dinner in New York of the Bankers' Association, Woodrow, who is neither a banker nor a statesman, told his listeners how to become both, and deplored their narrow-sightedness and provincialism. Aside from the obvious obtrusiveness of his remarks on such an occasion, Woodrow indulged himself in the still greater impropriety of declaring his political preference. This was not necessary. Everybody understood to what party Woodrow belonged as soon as he began to speak. The thoughtless laughed, while the rest of his auditors kept their peace and took away with them their own opinion of the head of Princeton. A good many excuses should always be made for the man with a presidential bee in his bonnet.

MANY newspapers in these days appear to be in the gullible class. Recently a dispatch from a Western city was printed, to the effect that the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor alleged that, during a recent freight wreck near Pittsburgh, three car-loads of empty peanut shells were found consigned to the Postum Cereal Company, at Battle Creek, Mich. This had hardly been printed in cold type before the Postum Cereal Company was out with a statement that it had deposited \$5,000 in the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, to be covered by a like amount by the Chicago Federation of Labor, with the understanding that if the latter could show that any peanut shells or trash of any kind had ever been shipped to and used by the Postum Cereal Company in its foods, the Federation would take the \$10,000; otherwise it would go to the Postum Cereal Company. Of course the deposit was not covered. In view of the fact that the leading food factories of this country are open to visitors at all hours, and are visited by hundreds of thousands who inspect all materials used, the statement from Chicago was false on its face. C. W. Post, the head of the Postum Cereal Company, announces that he will not submit to such libelous articles without seeking legal redress, and those who know the resistless energy with which he carries out his plans realize that he means what he says.

The Flood Terror in Beautiful Paris

Le Fleau de L'Inondation dans le Magnifique Paris



AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

The bursting sewers and the flooded subways caused this thoroughfare to sink and thus seriously endangered all the fine buildings on either side.
Les egouts crevent et les galeries souterraines du Metropolitain sont inondees la chaussee s'eboule, mettant en danger sérieux tous les beaux edifices qui bordent cette Avenue.



BOULEVARD D'ITALIE.

The floods from overflowing underground Paris turned this avenue into a miniature ocean.
Les flots debordant des constructions souterraines de Paris ont change cette Avenue en un petit ocean.



BOULEVARD D'ITALIE AND AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

The Paris subway has a junction at this spot. The water from the flooded subways was unusually turbulent at this point and the section was soon inundated.
Le Metropolitain de Paris a une jonction a cet endroit. L'eau a deborde des galeries souterraines inondees avec une fureur exceptionnelle et cette section a ete bientot inondee.



RUE DE LA PAIX.

One of the attractive portions of Paris, which was flooded.
Un des endroits de Paris les plus attrayants qui a ete inonde.



HERCULEAN EFFORTS TO BARRICADE THE FLOOD.

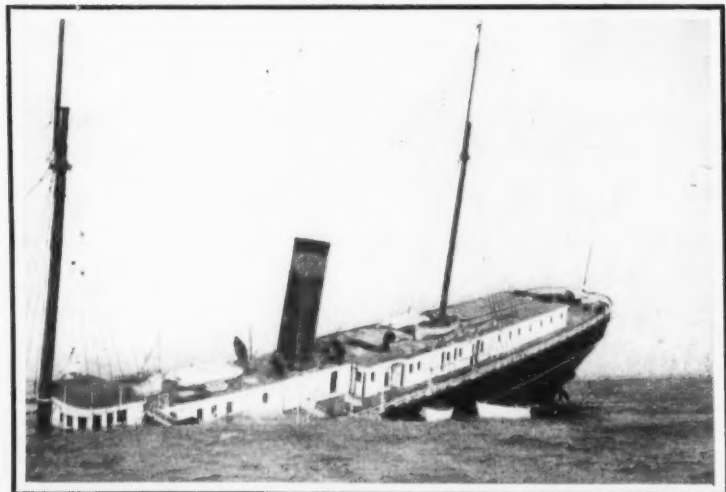
French soldiers hurrying to throw up breastworks to confine the waters of the Seine to its banks during the recent flood.
Soldats francais elefant en hate des barricades pour confiner les eaux de la Seine a l'interieur de ses quais pendant une inondation recente.



A GREAT CATHEDRAL WHICH FACED RUIN.

Notre Dame which was completely surrounded by water and had its crypts flooded during the recent overflowing of the Seine.
Notre-Dame qui a ete completement par l'eau et dont les cryptes ont ete inondees pendant le recent debordement de la Seine.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. (See page 133 for full story.)



A COSTLY WRECK ON OUR SOUTHERN COAST.

The Merchants and Miners Steamship Chatham, which was wrecked on the rocks of North Jettys in the mouth of the St. John's River, near Jacksonville, Fla., on the morning of January 17th. The boat was a valuable one. A Clyde line steamer stood by and took passengers and cargo off.
Walter.



INVESTIGATING THE BALLINGER-PINCHOT AFFAIR.

The Board of Senators and Congressmen who will decide upon the merits of the conservation problem. The investigation was asked for by Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger, when department differences, emphasized by Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester of the United States, were made public. Reading from left to right: Representative Denby, Senator McCall, Representative Olmsted, Representative Madison, Senator Nelson, Representative James, Representative Graham, Senator Flint, Senator Sutherland, Senator Root, Senator Fletcher, Senator Paynter, and the clerk.—Harris & Ewing.

People Talked About

JOHN BARRETT is director of the International Bureau of American Republics. This is one of the most important diplomatic positions in the world. Just a while ago, Venezuela, in appreciation of his efforts to develop closer relations of commerce and friendship among the American republics, decorated him with the order of the Bust of Bolivar. John Barrett is still a young man. He was born at Grafton, Vt., in 1866, and was graduated from Worcester Academy in 1884. He attended Vanderbilt University and Dartmouth College. He was graduated from the latter in 1889. For a while he taught at Hopkins Academy, in Oakland, Cal. Then he was a member of numerous newspaper editorial staffs in California and Seattle. From 1891 to 1894



JOHN BARRETT,
An American diplomat who has been decorated by the Venezuelan government.
Copyright, 1907, by Harris & Ewing.

he was associate editor of the *Telegram*, Portland, Ore. In 1894 he was made American minister to Siam, and he settled, by arbitration, claims involving \$3,000,000. He undertook special diplomatic and commercial investigations in Siam, Korea, Siberia and India. He was war correspondent in the Philippines in 1898, American plenipotentiary to the International Conference of American Republics at Mexico in 1901, commissioner-general of foreign affairs for the St. Louis Exposition in 1902, American minister to Argentina, 1903-04; to Panama, 1904-05, when he resigned his office to become head of the Bureau of American Republics.

THE CARE with which Mayor Gaynor, of New York, is selecting all the heads of the most important departments was strikingly illustrated by the choice of Ernst J. Lederle for the place of Health Commissioner. The doctor occupied the same position during the term of Mayor Low, during which time he signalized that administration by achievements which have impressed every succeeding administration. So it is no stranger who enters the health department as its executive officer. Chemistry and sanitation, not politics, is his profession, and he has thrown up some lucrative billets to fill an office whose returns are very much smaller. The explanation is this—Lederle likes the job of safeguarding the city's health. During his first



DR. ERNST J. LEDERLE,
The new Health Commissioner of New York—a man with a splendid record for civic altruism.—Blauvelt.

administration, the death rate in the city was the lowest ever recorded. There's a reason—Lederle is the reason. Dr. Lederle was born in New York in 1865. He is a graduate of the Columbia University School of Mines, a Ph. D. and a Doctor of Science. From 1889 to 1902 he was chemist in the New York health department; from 1902 to 1904 he was health commissioner. For a while he carried on bacteriological investigations, and was consulting sanitarian of the health department. He is a member of numerous civic and charitable societies.

TO DR. CHARLES WARDELL STILES the South owes a heavy debt. It was he who discovered the hookworm. It was he who prompted the Rockefeller million-dollar gift for the annihilation of the parasite. Dr. Stiles recently caused quite a commotion at a meeting of the Southern Health Conference, which met in Atlanta, Ga., to thank Mr. Rockefeller for his great gift. In full meeting he announced that he was able to recognize among the delegates at least six cases in which the symptoms of hookworm disease were visible. The meeting adjourned immediately. Dr. Stiles is forty-three years old. He was born in New York. After graduation from Wesleyan University, he attended the College de France, Berlin University and Leipzig University. He is an eminent zoologist. He has been connected with the government for many years as a scientist. He has been in the Marine Hospital Service since 1902. From 1892 to 1906 he was professor of medicine at Georgetown University. He is a special lecturer in the Navy Medical School, has been connected with the American embassy at Berlin, has represented the government at all the recent international zoological congresses, and is a member of many European and American scientific societies. When the hookworm is finally eliminated in the South and the thousands of sufferers are turned into proficient economic producers the South's gratitude to Dr. Stiles and to Mr. Rockefeller will be overwhelming. Here is a great modern tribute to science.



DR. CHARLES W. STILES,
The man who discovered the hookworm, and prompted Rockefeller's \$1,000,000 gift for its annihilation.
Harris & Ewing.

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SHE THREW a stone through a window of the Guildhall, while the lord mayor was banqueting, and the "Bobbies" jailed her for thirty days. So she's back to her home, at Morristown, N. J., to tell the lady-would-be-voters of her experiences among the "brutal sex" over the "big pond." Strange, though, when she disembarked not a single suffragette was at the wharf to meet her. Such is gratitude. Miss Alice Paul's little rest cure at Halloway Jail was not her first enforced leisure period. It was her third; but the other two were short, though not



MISS ALICE PAUL.
American suffragette who spent thirty days in a London jail for disturbing the Lord Mayor's banquet.—Johnson.

sweet. The other occasions were when the "Bobbies" told her to "move on" and she stayed and whispered, "Votes for women!" in a stentorian voice. "In the prison it was horrible," she says. "I had been arrested twice before, once in Scotland and once in London, simply for refusing orders to 'move on' at political meetings. I was released after five days' imprisonment in Scotland and three weeks in London because I refused food. Last October the custom of forcible feeding was introduced, and I was one of the victims of the practice." She thinks, too, that a pure-food law as applied to British prisons might find favor among the guests at those institutions.

MADAM LINA CAVALIERI, the most famous living beauty, attributes her success to those old-fashioned beauty doctors—sleep and rest.

COMMANDER PEARY struck the biggest snow-drift of his career on his recent visit to Washington. Too bad he didn't have the hammer and nails and Old Glory along!

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria-Hungary, has raised Countess Sophia Chotek von Chotkova, the morganatic wife of the heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, to the rank of duchess with the title of Highness. This elevation of rank coincides with the announcement that the German Emperor has invited the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife to pay a visit to the Berlin court in November. This is the first time that the Emperor has conferred the ducal title on any one. The wife of the heir to the throne has recently been received more and more into the inner circles of the imperial family, and the opinion is expressed that the present elevation will not be the last.

"I WAS ashamed of the whole business," said Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. "I understood that the money was to pay the expenses of sending articles to the newspapers telling of my past life." Mr. Chanler was a candidate for the governorship of New York State. During the campaign his managers expended certain moneys in ways that Mr. Chanler repudiates, and he is honest enough to take blame for his part in the matter. That is as it should be. Mr. Chanler is the scion of an old and wealthy family. He was born at Newport, R. I., on September 24th, 1869. He was educated by private tutors and at Cambridge, England. He is a graduate of the Law School of Columbia University. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar and has been practicing since then. In 1906 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of New York State. His philanthropic interests are wide. He is, too, a great social favorite and clubman. His political record is a clean one.



LEWIS S. CHANLER.
A millionaire who is ashamed of having used his wealth to further political ambition.—Albany Art Union.

ENGLAND has elected Dr. Henry Van Dyke an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. That is an honor enjoyed by only one other American—former Ambassador Joseph Choate. The election is in recognition of exceptional literary merit. Dr. Van Dyke occupies a foremost place in the field of American letters. He was born at Germantown, Pa., in 1852. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1873, from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1877, and from Berlin University in 1878. He has been awarded degrees from numerous universities here and abroad. In 1881 he was married. From 1878 to 1902 he was a pastor in the Presbyterian Church. Since 1900 he has been professor of English literature at Princeton University. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1902. Dr. Van Dyke is a clear thinker. He sees the beautiful in things, and he expresses his appreciation in a light, engaging, comprehensive manner. His books—there are more than a score of them—are very popular. He has been greatly in demand as an editor of new editions of the classics. He has lectured at the principal universities of this country and has received many honorary degrees both here and abroad. France has recently had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Van Dyke's series of lectures interpreting the American nation.



REV. DR. HENRY VAN DYKE,
An American scholar who has been signally honored abroad.

THINK of it! King and newspaper reporter! Albert, the new monarch of Belgium, is the only reigning sovereign of Europe who has done newspaper work as a reporter. For the last four years he has carried about with him everywhere a reporter's card, duly countersigned according to the requirements of the Belgian police authorities. This accredits him, under his incognito name, as a representative of a Belgian weekly newspaper devoted to maritime questions and current affairs. He has made abundant use of his card. He has visited most of the ports of the kingdom and the shipyards of France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Great Britain and Sweden. All these visits he made as a mere newspaper writer, questioning where he would. So he comes now to the throne with an intimate knowledge of maritime conditions and with a firm determination to make Belgium a great sea power.



KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM.
He was a newspaper reporter before he ascended the throne.

FOUR years ago Miss Emma Alexander, a manicure, piloted an aged man from a street-car to a railroad depot. He inquired her name. A short while ago she received a letter which advised her that Frank Day, a wealthy ranch owner of Plymouth, Ind., had left her twenty-five thousand dollars in his will.

THE DIPLOMATIC ranks of the United States have been filled by men of nearly every profession. Not a few have made a name in literature and have been equally successful in serving their country on foreign missions. One of the most noted of these is Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., of New York, who for the past two years has occupied the post of first secretary to the American embassy in St. Petersburg, Russia, and who is now to be transferred to a like position at the Japanese court. During Mr. Schuyler's tenure of office in St. Petersburg he was in charge of our embassy for several months, during the serious illness of former Ambassador Riddle. He made an excellent record. This was comparatively easy on account of his thorough knowledge of Russian politics. He speaks Russian fluently. He is an author of ability, and his writings on Oriental subjects have received much commendation from the foremost scholars of the day. Mr. Schuyler was graduated from Columbia University in 1899, and began his diplomatic career as second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg. Later he was made consul-general to Bangkok, Siam, and in 1905 he became charge d'affaires to Roumania and Servia. Here, again, he was familiar with the language. He became the first secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg in 1907. Mr. Schuyler's new post will doubtless afford him a splendid opportunity of extending his studies on Oriental life and law, thus adding to his special qualifications for a diplomatic post in the far East.



MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER,
A young consular officer whose valuable service has earned him a high diplomatic appointment.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

HIS COUSIN'S APARTMENT

By Ethel Blair.



UNDERSTAND this apartment is for rent. May I see it?"

"Certainly," she replied resignedly.

The young man observed the resigned expression and hesitated.

"Do I inconvenience you?"

"Not at all," she returned wearily. "Come in."

The room into which he was conducted received but a perfunctory examination from the young man.

He appeared to derive much pleasure from stolen glances at the Girl in the doorway. She met with his approval.

As he tried to think of some remark wherewith to start a conversation, his gaze wandered to the window and he started perceptibly.

"Er—will you show me the back of the apartment now?" he inquired, with a half-amused, half-dismayed look in his eyes.

As she showed successive rooms she noticed that his interest seemed forced. Just as they reached the dining-room, the doorbell rang.

"Please excuse me for a moment," said the Girl. Instead of politely acquiescing, as she had expected, the young man hesitated.

"Will you forgive me if I make a very preposterous request?" he stammered. "Could you hide me anywhere? I—I'm almost sure that at the door there's a gray-haired lady with a lorgnette, and I'd rather she wouldn't see me—"

"Have you the lady's purse in your pocket?" she inquired severely.

"No; but she'd jolly well like to have mine in hers," he retorted. Then, as the doorbell rang again, he said earnestly, "I'm honest, in spite of appearances. You can lock me in the closet if you doubt me. But, if you have any mercy or a sense of humor, save me!"

He met her coldly critical expression with a smile convincingly frank. Fired by the challenge in his eyes, her face flashed into elfish mischief. She threw open a closet door.

"Go in," she said.

"Bless you!" he cried, as the door closed upon him.

A few minutes later a demure maiden opened the front door and confronted the gray-haired Lady—also the lorgnette.

"Ah!" said the Lady blandly. "You are the person who shows the apartment?"

"I occupy the apartment at present," said the Girl coldly.

"I wish to see it."

"Very well. Come in."

"There is very little space here," accused the Lady, entering the living-room.

"The rooms at the back are much smaller," ventured the Girl hopefully.

But the Lady was not to be discouraged. Every room and closet was duly inspected and denounced. The Girl entered the dining-room first and cast an apprehensive glance at the closet door. It was shut tight and a profound silence prevailed.

Some evil spirit prompted the Lady to examine this room most carefully. As she swept to the window and gazed out, the Girl saw a tiny crack appear in the closet door. As she watched it with horrified eyes, it widened enough for her to receive an encouraging smile from the imprisoned young man. Then, as the Lady turned, it closed noiselessly.

"It is very dark in here," said the Lady reproachfully. Her tone implied that the Girl had, for some malicious purpose, removed and secreted the light. But, before she could reply, a cr-r-ack! clatter! crash! from the closet smote their startled ears.

"Heavens!" gasped the Lady. "Are there rats here?"

For a moment the Girl tried wildly to imagine a rat large enough to make such a racket as that. Then her guardian angel hid his face and wept, for, "Oh, no! It's only my cousin, who is fixing a shelf for me," she murmured sweetly.

But the Lady did not look relieved. "Why, he may be hurt!" she cried, with a touch of real feeling in her voice. And hastening across the room, she flung open the closet door.

The Girl collapsed helplessly into a chair and mentally threw up her hands. Not so the young man. Disheveled and dusty, but grinning broadly, he emerged, with the closet shelf clasped in his arms.

"Horatio!" shrieked the Lady, subsiding into another chair.

Horatio beamed on them both. He evidently felt himself master of the situation.

"Ah, Mrs. Van Leyden! This is, indeed, a surprise!" he observed cheerfully and with perfect truth. "My little cousin," he smiled on the blushing Girl, "this is Mrs. Van Leyden, a great friend of mine."

After acknowledging the introduction, the Lady turned again to Horatio, who had seated himself on the table and was swinging his feet in a gay and care-free manner.

"I thought you had joined a hunting party in Virginia," she said sternly.

His expression of polite surprise would have deceived a detective.

"How in the world did you get such an impression?"

"That is certainly what your telegram stated," said the Lady, wavering visibly.

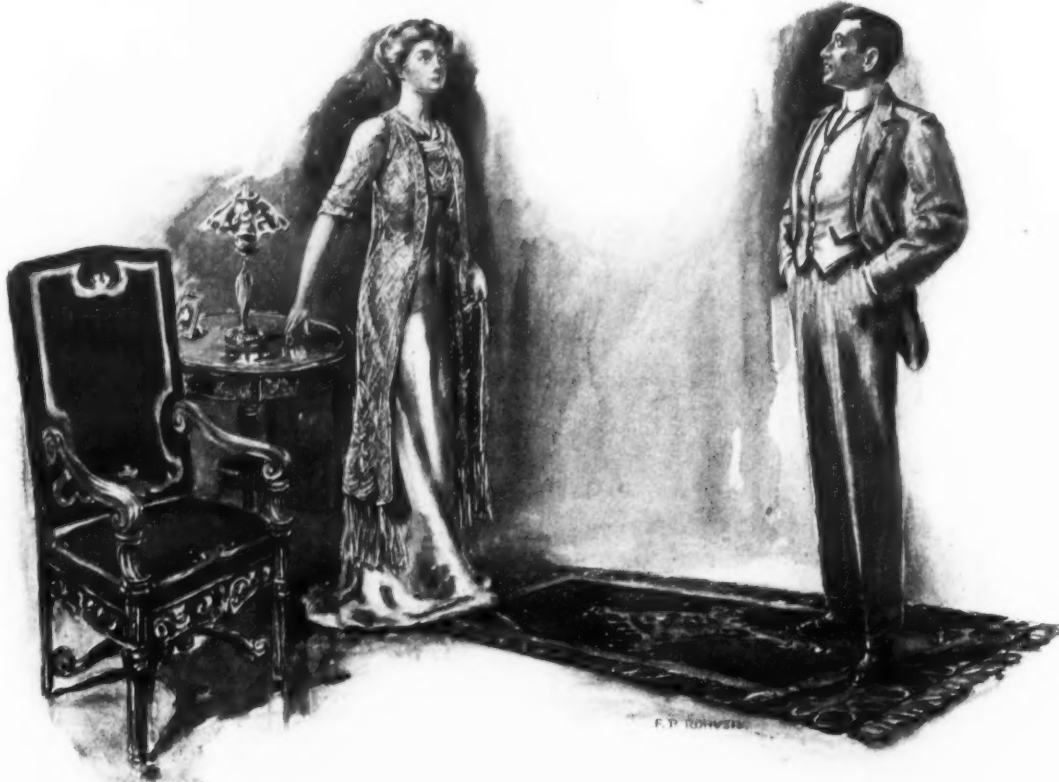
"Ah, that explains it!" he said, his perplexed look vanishing. "I telephoned the message and the operator understood me to say that I had departed for hunting in Virginia."

"Well, what did you say?"

"I said I was 'apartment hunting for Virginia,'" and he indicated the Girl.

Quite convinced, the Lady turned to "Virginia."

"I don't believe I have heard you speak of this cousin," she remarked graciously.



"HE TRIED TO THINK OF SOME REMARK WHEREWITH TO START A CONVERSATION."

Illustration by F. P. Rohver.

"N-no," he hesitated. "Our families are not on very good terms."

"Are you implying that we are the black sheep of the family?" asked the Girl wickedly.

"Oh, no! No, indeed!" exclaimed the young man hurriedly. "But circumstances—"

"Ah?" said the Lady.

Whir-ir-ir! went the bell.

"Please excuse me," said the Girl, and left the room.

"Circumstances?" said Mrs. Van Leyden suggestively.

A wicked gleam, followed by a look of patient sorrow, appeared in Horatio's expressive brown eyes.

He leaned forward. "You have a kind and sympathetic nature," he said. "May I confide in you?"

"My dear boy, I wish you would!" said the flattered Lady.

"It is a long story," he said. "Virginia and I grew up from childhood—"

"Like brother and sister, I suppose," finished Mrs. Van Leyden.

"And now," he continued, gazing mournfully at his interested listener, "I want her to be more than a cousin to me—and—she—"

"I understand. She does not care for you?"

"She does not." He bowed his head in silent grief.

"Poor, poor boy!" she murmured sympathetically.

"Of course I understand why you have never mentioned her. So painful to your feelings! But—why—are you here to-day?"

"I haven't given up hope yet," he said, lifting his head. "Of course she doesn't care for me now, but I'm going to do my best to make her."

And this remark smote the ears of "Virginia" as she entered, followed by a person dressed in next year's styles.

"How do you do?" inquired this individual breezily. "Awful hot day, ain't it?" Then, as Horatio arose, "Thanks! I don't care if I do sit down a while. Nearsighted?"

This to Mrs. Van Leyden, who had, of course, raised her lorgnette.

Without waiting for the horrified Lady to answer, she of the breezy manner continued, "My husband used to be nearsighted—that is, my first husband. I've been married twice, you know."

"I am not nearsighted," said Mrs. Van Leyden icily. "This is a lorgnette."

"Why, I seen one of them things last summer at a roof garden. Only it didn't have but one glass. A man had it."

"Exactly," said Horatio gravely. "A lorgnette is a feminine monocle."

"That so? Well, as I was saying, I've been married twice. My second husband—his name is Robbins—is in the butcher business. Doing well, too. What does your husband do?"

"My husband," said Mrs. Van Leyden, "is not in—business."

"Out of a job?" Mrs. Robbins looked sympathetic and Horatio shook with unholy glee.

Mrs. Van Leyden was speechless.

"Well, I must go," said Mrs. Robbins, jumping up.

"I'll show you the rest of the apartment," offered the young man, seeing the weary look on his "cousin's" face.

"Say," said Mrs. Robbins, as they went into the kitchen, "the old lady handed me the icy eye—what?"

"She did that!" he agreed heartily. And a moment later they heard him expatiating largely on the beauties of the kitchen and pantry. He was enjoying himself.

Mrs. Van Leyden leaned forward and took the girl's hand in hers.

"When I promised my niece to look at apartments for her, I did not dream that I would have an opportunity to speak a good word for Horatio. He has told me all about his love for you—"

"What!" gasped the Girl.

"There, there! you mustn't mind my knowing. I am a very great friend of his. It is too bad that you do not care for him now, but I have no doubt that you will."

"Do you think so?" inquired the Girl, with interest.

"I am sure of it. He is a very charming fellow." Here she paused to return, with a frigid bow, the cordial farewell of Mrs. Robbins, who was being escorted to the door by "the charming fellow."

"My dear," she continued, "I sincerely hope that you will soon learn to love him, for I am sure he will make you very happy." And little did the Girl realize the disappointment these words hid.

"Nothing slow about her!" announced Horatio, returning. "If she doesn't know my history from the cradle up, it's not for want of asking." Then, as he saw and understood the expressions of the two women, "I trust I do not intrude?" he asked, with great delicacy.

"No; you are just in time to show me out," said Mrs. Van Leyden. "Now that I know you are in town, I shall expect you to join our house party, and—I do wish you could persuade your charming cousin to come also. My dear, if you would overlook the informality of an invitation on such short acquaintance, I would be very glad."

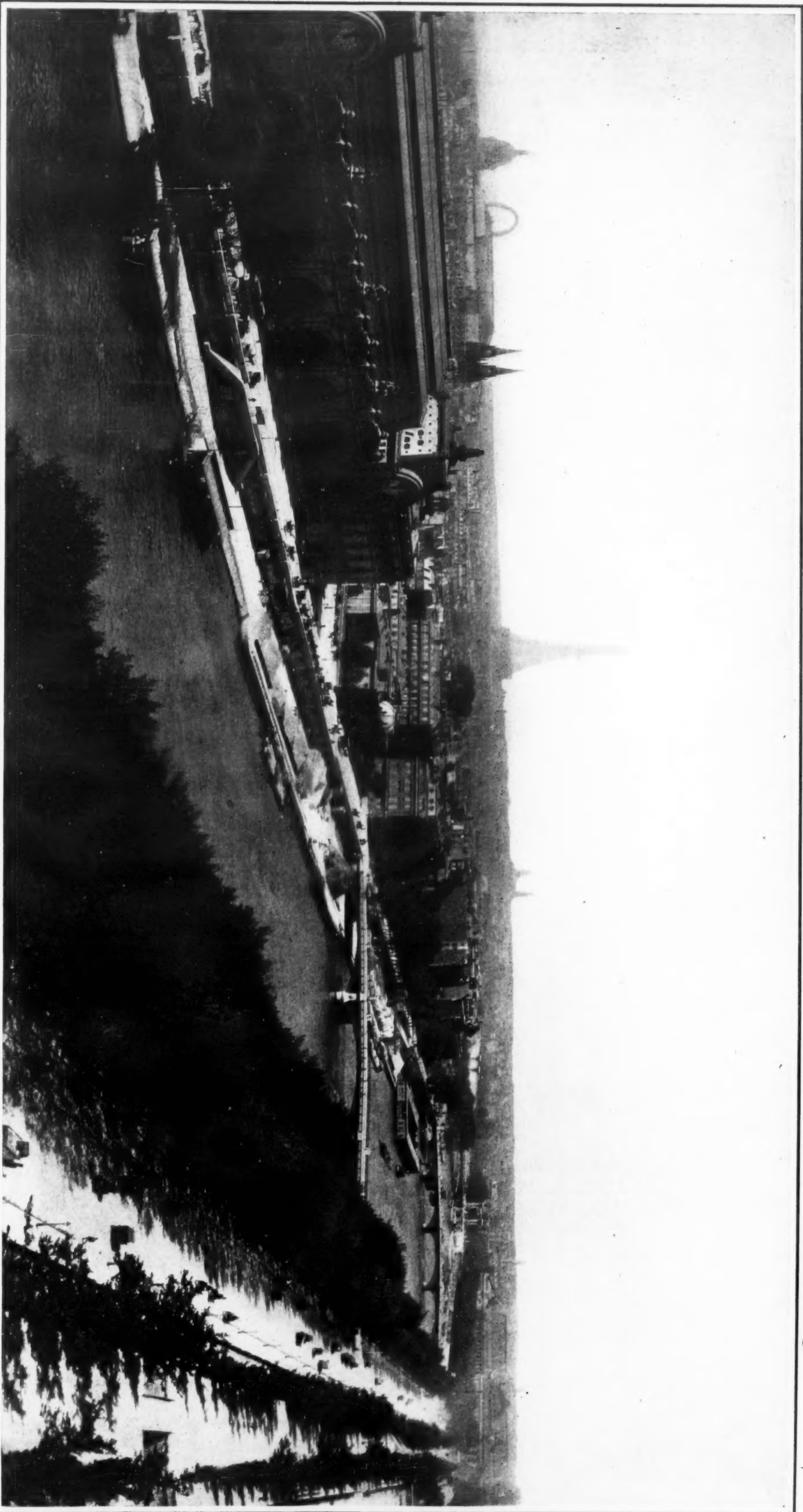
"Oh, you're very kind," replied the Girl; "but—"

"Now, don't refuse, my dear. I've taken quite a fancy to you. And it will be so nice for you and your cousin to be there together."

(Continued on page 136.)

...the city of Paris peculiarly dangerous—its situation on the
...flooded in Paris, and one hundred thousand throughout France. One-fourth of
...France was inundated. The Seine rose over twenty-four feet. The records show
...the flood to be the greatest since the Paris flood of 1616. Two circumstances
...combined to make the city of Paris peculiarly dangerous—its situation on the
...submerged house. Rats, driven from underground Paris by the floods, sought
...shelter on top of pillars where they devoured each other. The nights were dis-
...turbed by the "Crack, crack!" of the soldiers' rifles in pursuit of the
...Apaches, the Paris thieves. One aged couple, seeing the swirling, yellow
...water cutting off all means of retreat, hanged themselves. Collapsing, yawning

The Most Appalling Flood Calamity in Modern History



Key to picture: First tower at left, Invalides, which contains the tomb of Napoleon, lapped by water; tall tower on skyline, the Eiffel Tower, which was threatened with collapse by sinking of the ground near it; building with double towers to the right of Eiffel Tower on skyline, Trocadero; large building on right bank of Seine, Grand and Petit Palais, inundated; on the right bank are seen the gardens of the Tuileries and the Grand Palais, inundated. —Photograph, copyrighted 1909, by Moffett Studio.

IT IS difficult to draw a pen description of the recent Paris flood disaster. Some idea of the submerged portion of Paris may be gained when it is shown that the portion flooded by the Seine covered about nine square miles, or one-quarter of the city. This corresponds to the equivalent of Manhattan Island from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the Battery. This does not include the destructive overflow in streets from burst sewers and flooded subways. A full realization of the flood is a matter of agonizing detail. The calamity originated in storms of great violence, beginning January 17th. For days the rain fell almost continually and the rivers soon began to overflow. Paris, and a radius of fifty miles around the capital, suffered the brunt of the damage. It is estimated that over two hundred million dollars' worth of property was destroyed. It will take months to estimate the loss of life. Fifteen thousand were made homeless in Paris, and one hundred thousand throughout France. One-fourth of France was inundated. The Seine rose over twenty-four feet. The records show the flood to be the greatest since the Paris flood of 1616. Two circumstances combined to make the city of Paris peculiarly dangerous—its situation on the

Seine and its vast system of underground sewers and tunnels. Paris is honey-combed with a network of drains reaching over nine hundred miles. These vast tunnels burst under the flood pressure and thus undermined the foundation of buildings and caused the streets to cave in. As these tunnels also contained water conduits, gas pipes, telegraph, telephone and power wires, as well as the postal tubes, the bursting sewers cut off the electric and gas light supply, telegraph and telephone communication, crippled the postal service, and endangered the drinking-water supply. Many of the details are tragic. There are reports of persons who were drowned by stepping into deep water while crossing the streets. Carcasses of sheep and cattle were a common sight floating down the Seine. At Neuilly Plaisance a cradle containing two babies drifted out from a submerged house. Rats, driven from underground Paris by the floods, sought shelter on top of pillars where they devoured each other. The nights were disturbed by the "Crack, crack!" of the soldiers' rifles in pursuit of the "Apaches," the Paris thieves. One aged couple, seeing the swirling, yellow water cutting off all means of retreat, hanged themselves. Collapsing, yawning

chasms appeared suddenly in the streets. One fissure, over a hundred feet wide, opened suddenly, engulfing several cabs and carts. In the valley of the Doubs, south of Paris, soldiers working in an auto-boat came upon a floating mass of driftwood. Buried in the debris was a whole family. The father held a revolver in his hand, evidently with the purpose of saving his loved ones from the torture of drowning. One of the superstitions among the lower class was that the destruction of Paris was caused by Halley's comet. The flooding of factories put thousands out of employment. Food was scarce, and a pestilence of typhoid fever and scarlet fever continually stared the city in the face. Soon after the floods grew dangerous, the French senate met and appropriated \$400,000 for sufferers. The Rothschilds contributed \$20,000, the Bank of France \$10,000, the Bank of Paris \$10,000 for the same purpose. Contributions also poured in from all over the world. Thirty suburban towns along the Seine were more completely paralyzed than was Paris. The great Paris engineers are already at work with plans to prevent another such devastating flood disaster. The world can ill afford to have this beautiful city subjected to the dangers of the Seine.

Georgia's Attempt To Be Good and Dry

PROHIBITION IN ATLANTA, AUGUSTA AND SAVANNAH—PART II.

By S. Mays Ball.



ATLANTA, GA., January 26th, 1910.

OW AS to prohibition as it is practiced in the three largest cities of Georgia—Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah. In these three municipalities we have exemplified three distinct types of cities, to wit: Atlanta, the capital of the State, the hustling, bustling, up-to-the-minute "Chicago of the South"; Augusta, the charming old city on the South Carolina-Georgia State-line, at the head of navigation on the Savannah River, filled with the old, conservative Southerners, and doing an immense cotton and mercantile business; Savannah, the great seaport of Georgia, the largest naval-stores market in the United States, as well as a great cotton market—half hustle, half dreamy is old Savannah.

Here, then, we have three entirely different types of cities upon which prohibition was forced by the Legislature of the State, and it is interesting to note just how each type handled the proposition.

Compared with Savannah, as far as prohibition is concerned, Atlanta is as dry as dust, a regular Desert of Sahara, so to speak. It is possible to buy whiskey in Atlanta, to be sure, if one desires it very much and is willing to take the trouble to locate it; for liquor can be secured wherever it happens to be stored. Beer, real beer, is openly sold in Atlanta; the saloons selling it are licensed by the city and State, and there is no question but that to persons known to the barkeepers whiskey has been and is being sold over the bars in Atlanta to-day. While this is shown by the continual arrest of violators of near-beer licenses and trials in the police court, it is only fair to state that the writer has never seen any whiskey sold in a near-beer saloon in Atlanta. He has been reliably informed, however, by persons who claim to have bought it, that such purchases can be and are now made by those in-the-know. Be that as it may, the city authorities, headed by Mayor Robert F. Maddox, have done as much as possible to hold down the near-beer saloons to selling just what they are licensed to sell. The city recorder, Nash R. Broyles, assesses the limit of the law on all offenders brought into the Atlanta police court. The proprietor of a blind-tiger, if convicted in the police court, usually receives a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000, with thirty days in the "stockade," and is bound over to the State courts for the violation. In all such cases, when the violator is convicted, if he is able to employ an attorney, he appeals his case and usually gets off with a light fine or nothing from the hands of the conservative juries. This question of juries brings us to one phase of the prohibition question which the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibitionists do not ever seem to take into consideration. In all of the "dry" States of the South there are three classes of citizens: A small body of "wets," a small body of "drys," and the great majority who, making up the juries, will not convict a violator of the prohibition law in nine cases out of ten, but who, if pressed to do so, would vote for prohibition. Of course, in the police courts, where the recorders are supreme, without any jury, as one violator told the writer, "We get it stuck to us." And the violator mentioned is about correct, too. He is in a bad fix, really, if financially unable to appeal his case. For instance, as heretofore stated, in Atlanta, the sentence in the police court for violation of the prohibition law runs from \$500 to \$1,000 fine, together with thirty days in the city workhouse or "stockade," and a binding over to the State courts.

Mayor Maddox, in a recent address at Montreal, Canada, is reported to have said: "I don't believe the city of Atlanta has been damaged by prohibition. The places that were formerly occupied by the whiskey saloons have all been rented at equally as good or better prices to the near-beer dealers or other lines of business." All of which is true, but the mayor also seemed to think that there was nothing but near-beer being sold in his city. "The prohibition law is being enforced in Atlanta," continued Mr. Maddox. "The blind-tiger where whiskey is illegally sold is hard to find, and I believe the number is decreasing." Then he is reported to have stated further: "The arrest of 354 blind-tigers attests the fact that the law is being enforced." But it does not surely prove that the illegal sellers are difficult to discover.

In his annual address, read before the Atlanta city council, January 3d, 1910, Mayor Robert F. Maddox, speaking of the enforcement of the prohibition law which has removed from the city's revenue account \$135,612.50 from liquor licenses yearly (1907) and in its place collected in 1909 in near-beer licenses \$31,500, said, "I give it as my unbiased opinion that the State prohibition law has done no harm to the city of Atlanta." For which opinion Mayor Maddox gives his reasons, namely, police and court reports, from which the writer also quotes below.

Outside of the city's loss of revenue, of course, there has been "no harm" done, because there isn't any prohibition in Atlanta. When the local press stated, December 7th, 1909, that there were in At-

lanta 166 beer saloons, or 31 more saloons under prohibition than the 135 saloons in operation during "wet" times, there isn't much opportunity given to judge what prohibition would or could do in the way of "harm" to Atlanta. It is only sufficient to say, as regards loss of revenue, that had Atlanta collected the old "high license" of 1907, namely, \$1,000 per year for each saloon, that city would have received not \$31,500, but \$166,000, from her open saloons. This is a loss, or "harm," surely, of \$134,500 in one year, 1909.

"While I regret the necessity for saying this, I feel that, knowing this state of affairs to exist, it is my duty to point it out, so that the responsibility can rest where it belongs." In his annual report, completed January 3d, 1910, City Recorder N. R. Broyles, of Atlanta, thus refers to the failure of the State courts to impose chain-gang sentences in blind-tiger cases, and gives this as the reason for the large increase in blind-tigers during 1909.

It is very easy to get anything alcoholic you wish in Atlanta. Beer everywhere; whiskey in the alleys, highways and byways—in a nutshell, such is the condition in that city. But the prohibitionists always call attention to the number of police arrests as an indication of the effect of the prohibitory law. Let's therefore take a look at Atlanta's report. It is a very easy feat to show by statistics taken of cities and towns the great decrease or otherwise of drunkenness under prohibition. Such statistics, covering two or three years, amount to nothing valuable whatsoever. Nor do police statistics of different cities of the same size, "wet" and "dry," prove anything. For instance, Atlanta, in the year 1908, made 16,072 police arrests. Now, Nashville, Tenn. (up to July 1st, 1909), a "wet" city, and Richmond, Va., a "wet" city, have practically the same population as Atlanta. In the year 1908, when "dry" Atlanta was making 16,072 police arrests, "wet" Nashville had 11,946 and "wet" Richmond only 8,989 for the same year. It is also worthy of note that, for the first six months of 1909, "dry" Atlanta had 9,163 arrests, while "wet" Nashville had 5,860 and "wet" Richmond only 4,397. Or, in other words, on this statistical showing, the two "wet" cities of the same size practically as "dry" Atlanta had, in the first six months of 1909, both together, only 1,094 more arrests than the latter "dry" city. Thus it can be seen that, on a comparative statistical basis, almost anything can be proven. For instance, on the showing above, "dry" Atlanta was in the first six months of 1909 almost as criminally inclined a locality as both the "wet" cities of Nashville and Richmond together—which, of course, is not true. A report from the secretary to the Atlanta chief-of-police shows the following: First, a falling off in arrests in "dry" 1908 against "wet" 1907, and a great increase over 1908 by 1909. Total arrests for the first six months of 1907, 11,312; 1908, 6,683; and 1909, 9,163.

The police records of Atlanta show, for 1909, an increase of 2,991 arrests, "due to a great extent to near-beer, blind-tigers and imported whiskey," says Chief of Police Jennings. In 1908 there were 2,167 arrests for State offenses, and 13,905 for city offenses. In 1909 there were 2,224 arrests for State

offenses, and 16,816 for city offenses, making a total of 16,072 arrests in 1908 and 19,036 in 1909. There were 12,778 adults tried before the recorder's court in 1908, and 15,614 cases in 1909. There were 1,125 juvenile cases tried in 1908, and 1,198 in 1909. This makes an increase of 2,836 in adult cases, and an increase of 73 juvenile cases in 1909 over 1908. The reason for the number of cases tried being fewer than the number of arrests is that a number of cases were dismissed for want of evidence and a lack of prosecution. The city recorder of Atlanta imposed fines in 1909 amounting to \$175,747.85, against fines imposed in 1908 of \$110,400.09—an increase in fines imposed of \$65,347.76.

On December 27th, 1909, the first police-court day after Christmas, there were up before the city recorder of Atlanta between 200 and 250 cases, principal cause, liquor, in "dry" Atlanta!

The police arrests at this writing in Atlanta are running about neck and neck with those in "wet" times, in 1907 and theretofore. It could hardly be different, for there is no prohibition in Atlanta except possibly among the negroes, who have been forced, in a great measure, to switch to cocaine and other drugs which are easy to carry around, hide and boot-leg. On one day, August 16th, 1909, there were 130 cases disposed of during the two sessions of the Atlanta police court, and the clock had already struck seven p.m. when adjournment was forced on the court. This was the heaviest docket of the police court in months.

Augusta, on the Savannah River, is just across from Aiken, in South Carolina. In North Augusta, S. C., just a step or two out of Augusta proper, across the river bridge, is a dispensary. On the 10th of July last that dispensary sold \$850 worth of whiskey. It was stated in the Augusta press that that was hardly an average Saturday's sale, though better than it had been at times. According to the Augusta Herald, an official of that dispensary told one of its reporters that, to the official's positive knowledge, certain Augusta blind-tigers are accustomed to send representatives to the North Augusta bridge, connecting Georgia and South Carolina, with instructions to intercept prospective purchasers of whiskey at the dispensary and turn them toward the illegal places on the Georgia side of the river. In its palmy days, before Augusta learned how to bend the prohibition law, the Aiken or North Augusta (S. C.) dispensary frequently sold as much as \$2,000 worth of liquor on Saturdays. The sales now average about \$900 each Saturday of the week. The lowest Saturday on record brought in \$600. The decrease in sales and receipts at the Aiken dispensary can be easily explained, in that it is now entirely unnecessary for any one to go even so short a distance as to the river bridge to secure all the liquor required by Augustans. In 1907 there were 100 open saloons in Augusta. At present there are about 54 licensed near-beer saloons licensed to sell near-beer only, but most of them sell anything alcoholic if the purchaser is not plainly a prohibitionist or an Anti-Saloon Leaguer. In the principal hotels of Augusta, mixed drinks, mint juleps, straight whiskey, anything, can be purchased. A party of gentlemen from Atlanta, arriving in Augusta on the early morning train some weeks ago, feeling the need of a pick-up, repaired to the open, so-called near-beer saloon in the hotel in which the party was stopping. With fear and trembling, whiskey, cocktails and gin were called for. Without any hesitation the ordered drinks were made and handed out. The writer does not mean to say, of course, that the mayor, policemen, city authorities, any prohibitionist, or even an Anti-Saloon Leaguer could buy whiskey at those places; but a man with the appearance of "all right" about him can get anything ordered. Atlanta is "drier" than Augusta, while Savannah—Read what I have to say next week on this subject.

Are Our Schools Failures?

A LAW that would disfranchise a majority of college students, would hardly have permitted many negroes to vote. In the last campaign the Democratic party of Maryland proposed a constitutional amendment as an educational test for negro voters. A sense of justice and fair play among Democrats as well as Republicans, sent it to defeat. A Brown University history class was recently tested by the terms of this rejected amendment, and in a class of twenty-four juniors and seniors there were five complete failures. Two were able to give only the last name of the President of the United States. None could mention the full name of a justice of the United States Supreme Court, and seven not even the last name of one. Eight could give the last name only of the Governors of their own States, and one found even this beyond his power. When university seniors are so poorly equipped for citizenship and have such slight interest in contemporary public life, it looks as if something were wrong with our educational system from the ground floor up, as our friend, J. G. Cannon, vice-president of the Fourth National Bank, New York, recently asserted in a public utterance that has attracted wide attention.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN



IS was the woodman's rugged frame,
A knightly spirit bold,
The simple ways and studious tastes
Of anchorites of old.
His heart was tender with a love
For all humanity;

He heard the wailing of the slaves
And yearned to set them free.

No honest labor ever shamed
His spirit sound and true;
That which lay nearest to his hand
He never failed to do;
Through hardship, toil and bitter pain
He walked, serenely brave,
The narrow upward path that led
To glory and the grave.

Though many a year above his dust
Has shed its suns and rains,
A pattern still for all the world
His memory remains.
And laurel wreath and martyr's crown
Around his name are blent,
And every black he freed is now
His living monument.

MINNA IRVING.

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

MICHIGAN WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NORTH DAKOTA THE SECOND, AND MASSACHUSETTS THE THIRD.



ADVERTISING MEN AT PLAY.
The participants in the Sixth Annual Golf Tournament of advertising men and prominent advertisers, at Pinehurst, N. C.
C. L. Birmingham, North Carolina.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) CAN YOU BEAT THIS?
Herb is a window display of LESLIE'S and JUDGE. It is a prize winner. The dealer says no one can beat it. Suppose you try.—*Meyer Brothers, Massachusetts.*



SANTA CLAUS ON THE BRINY DEEP.
Emigrants in the steerage of a Hamburg-American liner enjoying a Christmas festivity.
Atelier Schaub, Germany.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) THE RED MAN AT HOME.
Typical Sioux Indians on a Western reservation.
Robert Heint, North Dakota.



INAUGURATING A GOVERNOR FOR THE PHILIPPINES.
Procession in honor of the investiture of William C. Forbes as American Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.
C. H. Storms, Philippine Islands.



NEW YORK'S MOST CONGESTED STREET SNOWBOUND.
Nassau Street, though very narrow, is in the heart of the business district. It is bounded by skyscraper offices and its traffic is tremendous.—*R. Willie, New York.*



A PLEA FOR PUBLIC PARKS.
A concrete argument for the public playgrounds. Shall commercialism destroy them?
Mabelle Lalance, New Jersey.



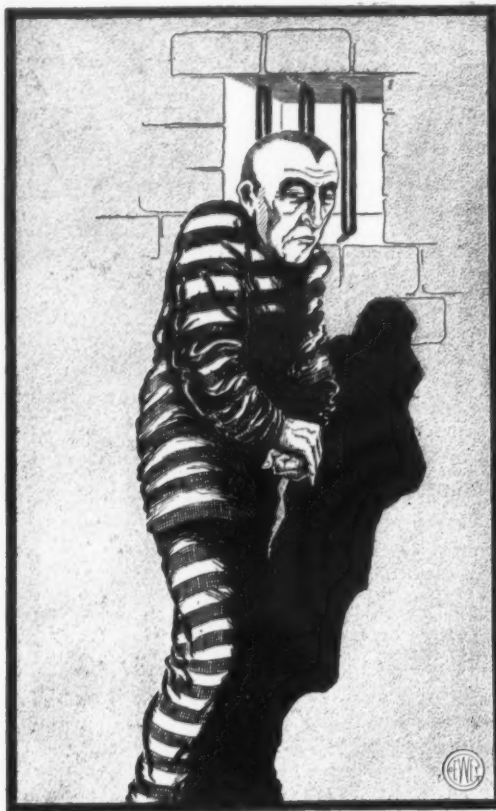
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) IN FOND RECOLLECTION—THE OLD VILLAGE SCHOOL.
All of these people attended the little red schoolhouse at Goodrich, Mich., at the same time. They reunite each year.—*A. E. Docherty, Michigan.*

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass

NEW GLIMPSES OF METROPOLITAN THEATRICAL STARS



CECIL KERN,
In the powerful drama of French life, "Madame X,"
at the New Amsterdam.
Sylvers.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
115. H. B. WARNER, LEADING MAN IN "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE," AT WALLACK'S, A PLAY THAT SENDS "RAFFLES" AND "ARSENE LUPIN" BACK TO THE INFANT CLASS.
Caricature by Ed. A. Goewey.



BILLIE BURKE,
In the new farce, "Mrs. Dot," at the
Lyceum Theater.
Sarony.



WAOI,
One of the Maori belles at the
New York Hippodrome.



DONALD BRIAN AND THE CHORUS,
In "The Dollar Princess," a tuneful operetta, at the Knickerbocker.
Sarony.



GUY BATES POST,
Playing in "The Nigger," a melodrama, at the New Theater.
Hayes.



"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER," AT THE LYRIC.
Left to right: George Tallman, Ida Brooks Hunt, Flavia Arcaro,
Edith Bradford and William Pruette.—*White.*



MARJE FITZGERALD,
A young newspaper woman whose first play, "Woman and Why," opened at the Lee Avenue Theater, Brooklyn.



"THE OLD TOWN,"
At the Globe Theater. Fred Stone, Eileen Crater and
Dave Montgomery.—*Moffett Studio.*

His Cousin's Apartment.

(Continued from page 132.)

Match-making propensities, like truth, "when crushed to earth, will rise again."

"I'll do my best to persuade her to come," promised Horatio, opening the front door for her.

"I shall certainly expect you both. Good-afternoon. So glad to have seen you."

Returning to the parlor, the young man gazed contritely at "Cousin Virginia's" averted head.

"Really, I'm awfully sorry, and I'll try to explain. Mrs. Van Leyden thought I would be a desirable match for her daughter, as I have more than sufficient worldly goods and the usual number of ancestors."

"Mrs. Van Leyden is really fond of you," said the "cousin" severely.

"Very well. Inspired by admiration of my many noble qualities, she flung me at her daughter's head for an entire season. Miss Van Leyden is a very nice girl and objects to this match-making as much as I. When I heard of this prospective house party,

it was partly on her account that I decided to depart for hunting. Just as I reached this house to-day I saw Mrs. Van's carriage turn the corner. I knew she would see me, so I took advantage of the 'To Let' sign and entered."

"How did you know it was she at the door?"

"Saw her through the window. If it hadn't been for that closet shelf——"

"How did it fall?" she interrupted

"Why, I had to shut the door so quickly that I

(Continued on page 137.)

Interesting Sidelights on the World's Work



PRESIDENT LINCOLN READING HIS FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS ON MARCH 4TH, 1861.

The famous campaign between Stephen A. Douglas, "the little giant," and Abraham Lincoln was exceptionally earnest. The country was in a white heat over the slave question, and the whole nation realized the tremendous issues at stake. Lincoln received a popular vote of 1,857,610; Douglas of 1,291,574. Long before Lincoln actually was inaugurated, six of the Southern States had organized themselves into a Confederacy, and had chosen Jefferson Davis to be their President. President Lincoln's first inaugural was a plain, direct discussion of the great issues then before the nation, and a mighty declaration of his intended policy of the Union forever. It was listened to and read with almost breathless interest. The nation realized that this address was the most important presidential document since Washington first outlined the policy of his country in his first inaugural address.

Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly files of 1861, and copyrighted.

TWO UNUSUAL LINCOLN PICTURES.



LINCOLN'S IMPORTANT VISIT TO NEW YORK CITY.

The President-elect being received by Mayor Fernando Wood and a committee of prominent citizens, on February 20th, 1861. Mr. Lincoln, on his way to his inauguration, from Springfield, Ill., made the trip by a roundabout way, visiting the Legislatures of Indiana, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and addressing them. The dominant note of his speeches was, if the people would stand by the Constitution and the Union, no power on earth could overthrow them. Such was the tenor of his speech in New York. Historians are now convinced that these visits and speeches were of incalculable value in consolidating the sentiment of the North to the support of the Union.

His Cousin's Apartment.

(Continued from page 136.)

lost my balance. I grabbed the shelf for support—and it basely deserted me. I hated to part with it. In fact, I may say that I clung to it like a brother."

In the midst of her laughter she blushed suddenly. "You had no business telling her all that foolishness about—"

"About my unrequited affection. How could I lose the chance of demolishing her matrimonial schemes and arousing her sympathy at one fell swoop? She considers me a blighted being." He grinned at the thought, then grew suddenly serious. "But I will be that in deadly earnest if you don't forgive me. I am ashamed of having put you to all this inconvenience. It was awfully sweet of you to help me out," he added boyishly.

For a moment she met his anxious gaze with a frown. Then she threw out her hand with a little gesture of whimsical despair.

"Why," she cried, "I was just as bad as you!"

"Worse!" he agreed promptly. "Everything I said was true."

She turned on him defiantly, but—

"You told the only tarrydiddle present," he maintained firmly.

"Oh!" she cried indignantly. "May I ask what you consider the telegram story?"

"My masterpiece," replied Horatio, unabashed. "Well, that makes one apiece for us, so we're even. Let's be friends?"

She turned her back upon him.

"It's very wrong for cousins to be angry with each other," he wheedled.

"Even though their families are not on good terms?"

"Even so. We will be the bond which unites our hitherto estranged houses."

"Well," said the Girl, half turning, "I'll think about it."



"THE NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE."

More Money for Plows—Less for Guns.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

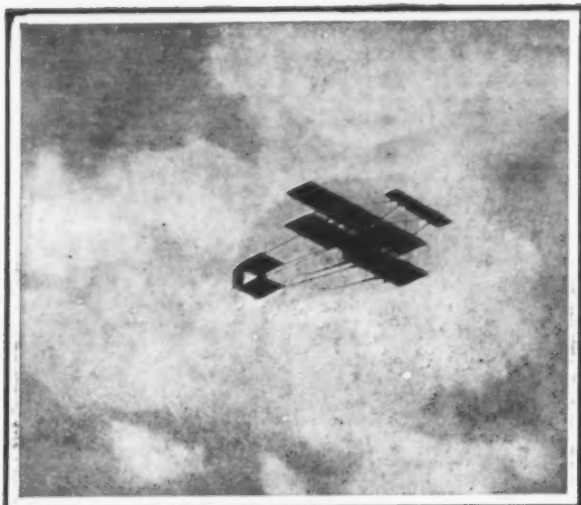
A FORTY-ACRE farm of irrigated land will comfortably support a family of five. It costs \$55,000 to make a twelve-inch gun. The money that goes to pay for this gun would reclaim fifteen hundred and seventy-one acres of land, providing homes for one hundred and ninety-six people. When all the guns on all the battleships are shot one time, the government blows in noise and smoke \$150,000. This would reclaim more than four thousand acres of land, giving homes to more than five hundred farmers and their families. The money consumed in powder is lost to all future. The farmer who buys the reclaimed land must pay the government back in ten years, so it does not cost the government anything to build up the country by helping the farmer. We should make more homes and not so many fighting machines. We have numberless instances where the construction of a railroad has advanced the value of farm lands from ten to fifty dollars per acre. We also have many instances where the improvement of the public roads has increased farm values from ten to fifty dollars per acre. Therefore, saying nothing about the relative comforts of a good road over a bad one, good roads are a splendid investment for the farmer. The laws of the country should so protect and encourage investments in railroad construction as to prevent the necessity of citizens having to contribute to help build them. If I were asked to name the most effective way to check this country's growth, I would say stop railroad construction for a few years and our country will become a nation of industrial decadence.



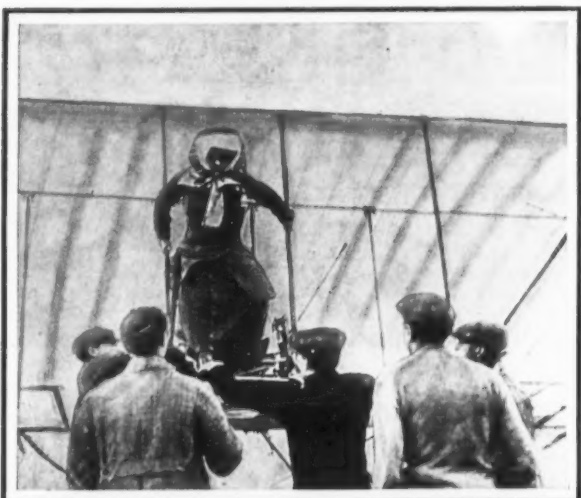
THE TERRIBLE FRENCH FLOOD DISASTER.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND STREETS IN PARIS WHICH HAVE BEEN INUNDATED BY THE OVERFLOWING SEINE.

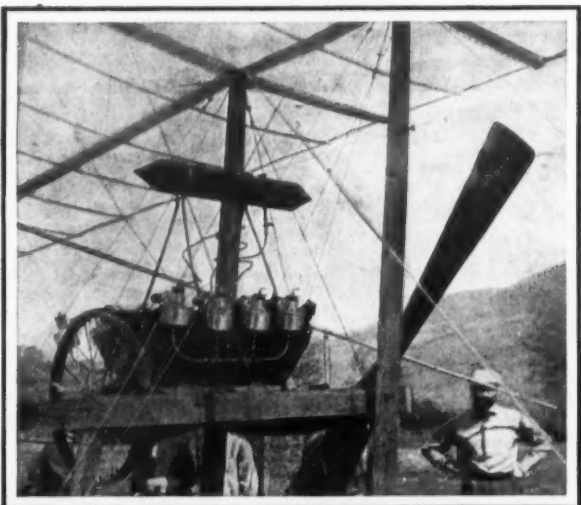
The almost unparalleled calamity which has befallen Paris and the provinces along the Seine originated in storms of exceptional violence, beginning January 17th. The rain fell almost continually for days and the rivers soon began to overflow. Paris bore the brunt of the damage. Over two hundred million dollars' worth of property was destroyed; hundreds of lives were lost throughout the country. Over fifteen thousand were made homeless in Paris, and more than one hundred thousand throughout France. Sixty thousand troops aided in the work of rescue in Paris and forty thousand in the provinces. The Seine rose over twenty-four feet. It is the greatest flood since 1616. Key to buildings: 1. Place de la Concorde, where the Seine flooded its banks; 2. Rue de Rivoli, partly under water; 3. Rue Royale, in danger of collapse and sinking; 4. St. Augustine; 5. The Madeleine, threatened by street cave-in; 6. Place Vendôme; 7. Grand Opera House, being undermined by flood; 8. Tuileries Gardens, partly under water.—Photograph Copyright, 1909, by Moffett Studio. See page 135 for full story.



PAULHAN BREAKING A RECORD.
The French aviator in his Farman biplane starting on his 4,165-foot climb into the sky.—*Beeman.*



MRS. PAULHAN TRIES THE AIR.
The noted aviator's wife alighting from the machine after a short flight with her husband.—*Rafert.*



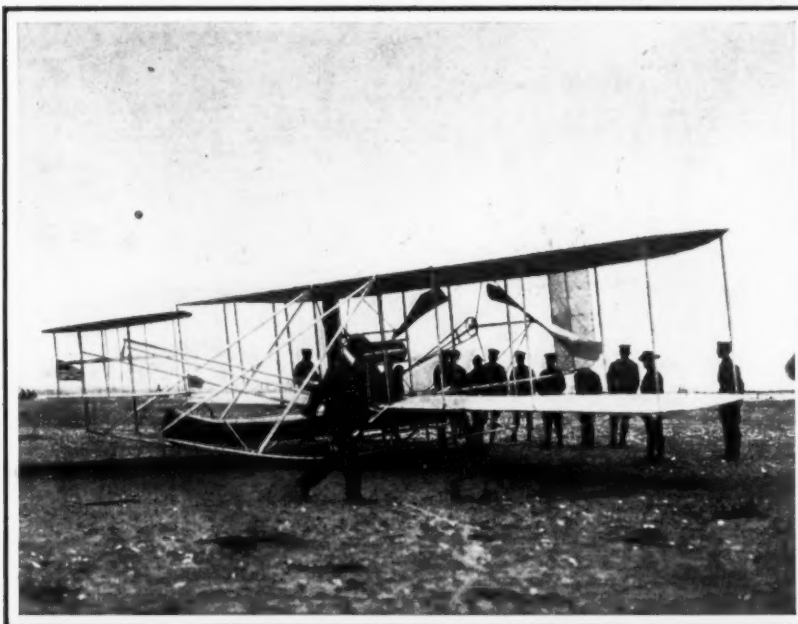
THE POWER BEHIND THE WINGS.
The Curtiss eight-cylinder motor which propels the American aviator's fastest airship.
L. H. Brown.



A SHORT SPEED CONTEST.
L. Paulhan in his biplane dashing by one of the fast balloons at the Los Angeles exhibition.
Graham Photo Co.



THE MOST REMARKABLE OF AIRSHIPS EVER
This superb reproduction of the aviation field at Los Angeles, Cal., was taken when all of the different types of airships represented at the exhibition were in the air. Almost all of the different types of airships and biplanes are all shown in successful flight. The recent exhibition at Los Angeles was probably the most successful ever held in this country. It proved to be a most successful one, with thousands of dollars in prizes won by the aviators. Mr. Curtiss won the ten-lap speed contest, the prize for the quickest three laps with a passenger, besides second prize for speed. Mr. Curtiss won the prize for the quickest one-lap speed test. The exhibition was the most enthusiastic during the meet. One of the features of the closing day was the parade, showing many methods of transportation in the past century, including stage-coach, modern wagons, bicyclists, automobiles, auto-spheres, dirigible, biplanes, n.

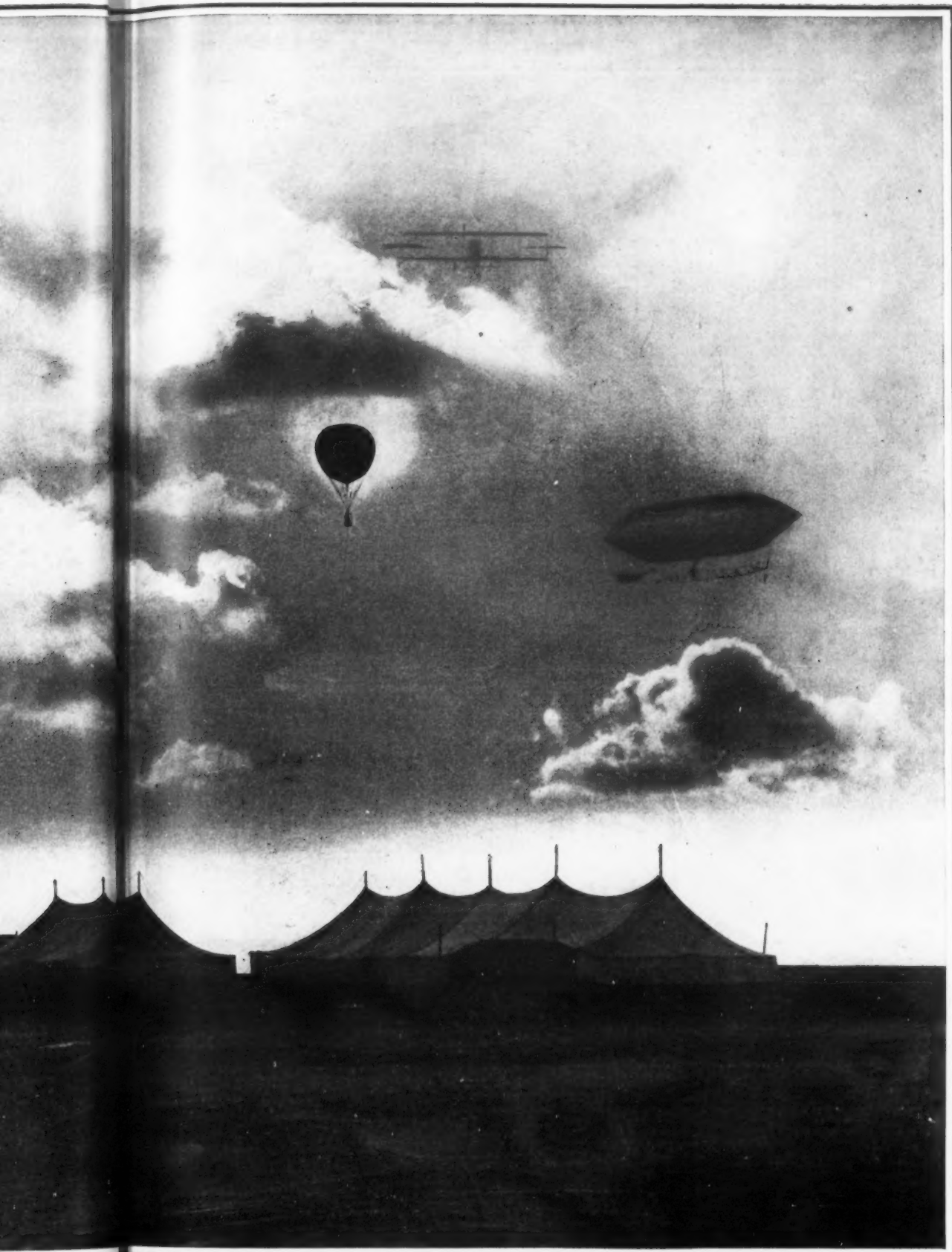


THE GREATEST FLYER OF THEM ALL.
Mr. Wright with his biplane ready for flight. The Wright brothers are credited with the feat of first bringing the heavier-than-air machine to practical service. They did not exhibit at the Los Angeles meet.—*Blauvelt.*



A LITTLE MORE JOG.
Mrs. Richard Ferris alighting from the latter's machine after the aviation meet.

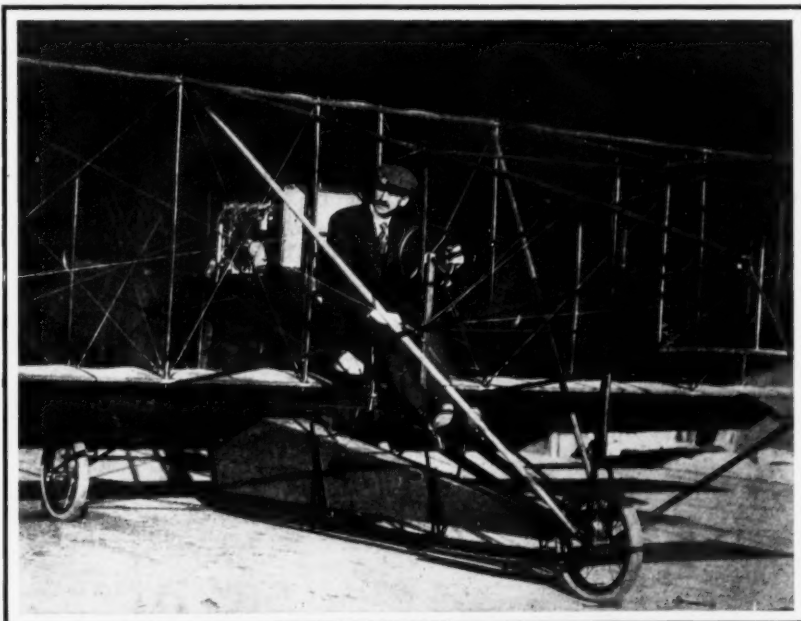
Making Airship History at
SNATCHING RECORDS FROM THE AIR AT THE AVIATION MEET IN CALIFORNIA



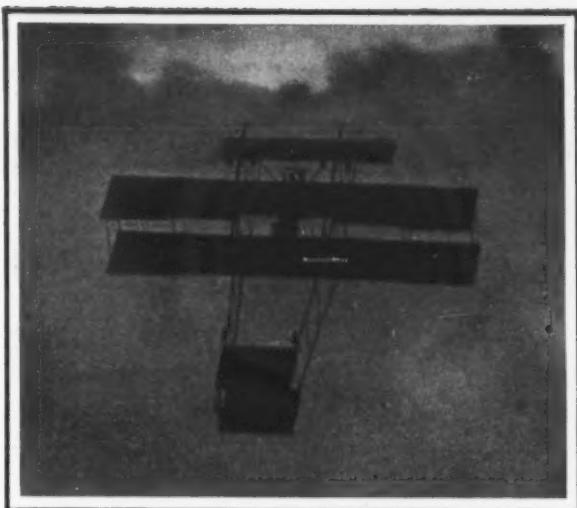
MOST REMARKABLE OF AIRSHIPS EVER TAKEN.
ships represented at the meeting. Almost every model which has been successful is here represented; the spherical balloon, two dirigible balloons, monoplanes, biplanes, and a variety of other types. Thousands of dollars were awarded in prizes, and the contestants were of international fame. Louis Paulhan, the well-known French aviator, proved himself the most versatile flyer at the meeting. He secured first prize for altitude, endurance and time, and for making the one-lap speed test and the prize for the shortest time in rising. The attendance was very large and the spectators were of all ages. The procession was headed by a prairie schooner drawn by oxen, and was composed of cowboys, cowgirls, and many other interesting characters. The airships included dirigibles, biplanes, monoplanes and one mutiplane.—Graham Photo Co.



A LITTLE JOG.
Mrs. Richard Ferris and Louis Paulhan alighting from the latter's machine at the aviation meet.



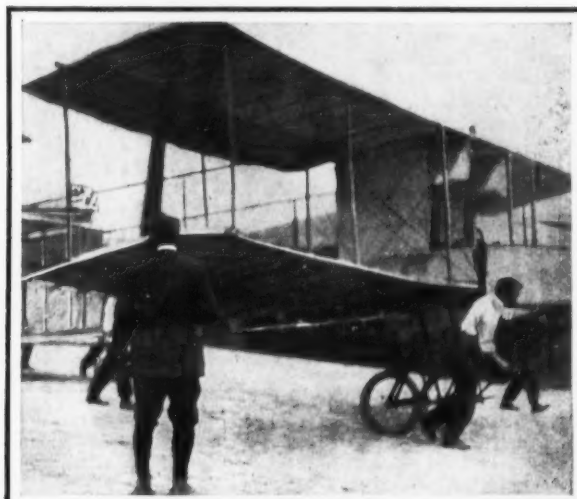
GLENN H. CURTISS, THE AMERICAN, JUST BEFORE HE BROKE THE SPEED RECORD.
The aviation meeting was brought to an exciting close by Curtiss's speed flight. In this contest his tiny biplane played over and around Paulhan's machine as a king-bird hovers over a crow.—Blauvelt.



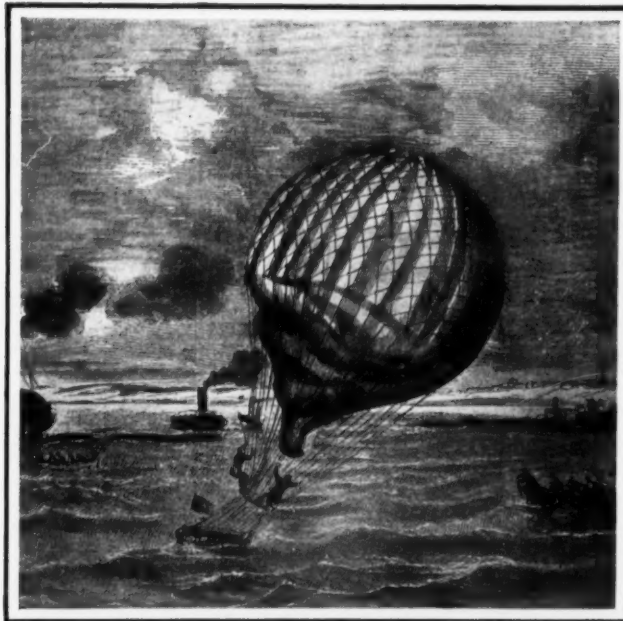
PAULHAN ON HIS WAY DOWN.
The Frenchman making a graceful descent after his record-breaking climb.—Graham Photo Co.



MRS. PAULHAN, AN ENTHUSIASTIC ROOTER.
The French aviator's wife kissing her uncle when her husband's record-breaking climb was announced.—Rafert.

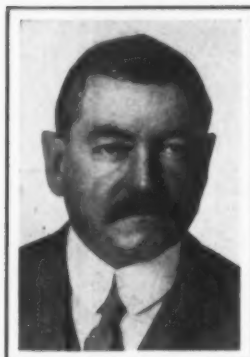


A SUCCESSFUL BIRD-MAKER.
Mr. Farman, the well-known aviator, who invented the machine with which Paulhan broke the world's record for height. —Blauvelt.



PERILS OF AVIATION FIFTY YEARS AGO.
An old style balloon ascension at Erie, Pa., on May 18th, 1859. The balloon, at all times at the mercy of the wind, was finally wrecked on Lake Erie. (Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, May, 1859, and copyrighted.)

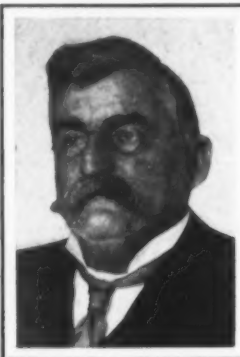
Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



DR. E. H. MARTIN.



DR. H. F. HARRIS.



DR. R. M. CUNNINGHAM.



DR. LEWIS LEROY.



DR. B. A. LEDBETTER.



DR. C. W. STILES.

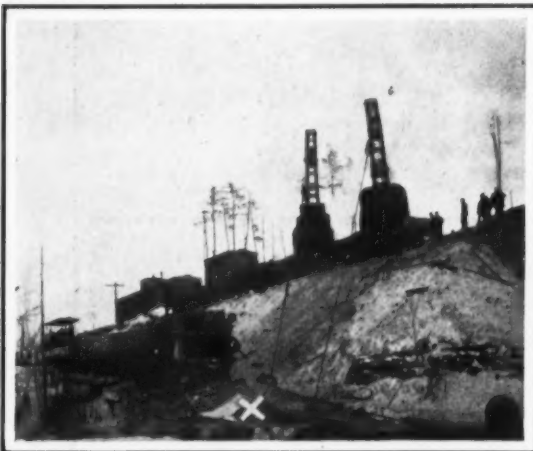
SOUTHERN MEN OF SCIENCE FIGHT THE HOOKWORM.

The Southern Health Conference, in session at Atlanta, Ga., January 18th and 19th, had for its specific purpose the discussion of the hookworm disease. There will be a direct co-operation between the Southern Health Conference and the Rockefeller Hookworm and Sanitary Commission.—*Photographs by Isma Dooly.*



A WESTERN CITY'S SUMPTUOUS AUTOMOBILE DISPLAY.

A partial view of the artistic setting which Detroit gave its recent automobile show. The exhibition was one of the most successful of its kind ever held.—*Wright.*



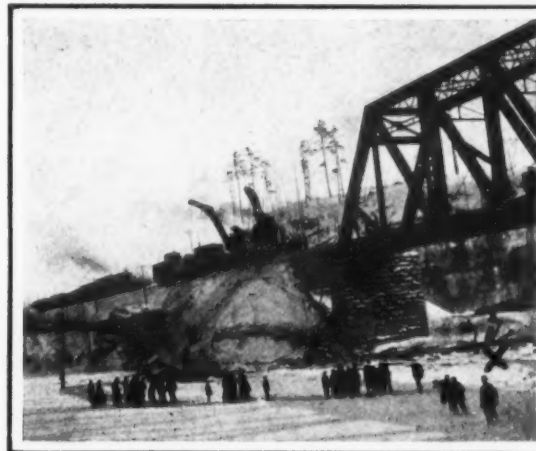
RUINS OF A CAR IN WHICH MANY PERISHED.

A first-class passenger carriage lying on its side completely shattered at the foot of the embankment.



REMOVING BODIES FROM THE WRECK.

More than a score were killed or wounded in the second-class carriage indicated above.



WHERE A CAR DIVED INTO THE RIVER.

It leaped the trestle and sank headlong through the ice to a considerable depth.

CANADA'S TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

On January 21st a train on the "Soo" branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, en route from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie and Minneapolis, running at forty-five miles an hour, leaped from the tracks near Sudbury, Ontario, and tearing down a steep embankment plunged through the ice-covered surface of the Spanish River. More than a score of persons were killed and a great many wounded. One coach sank deep into the river so that only its roof remained above water. A sleeper and a second-class car stopped half way down the embankment and caught fire.



A FREAK RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On January 24th, about two o'clock in the morning, a smash-up occurred on the C. H. S. Railroad near Hamilton, O. A car of coal was thrown over two engines without touching the smokestack of either of them and landed on top of a tender.—*Coburn.*



DERAILED WHILE GOING SIXTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR.

General view of a fatal railroad wreck at Cincinnati, O., on January 22d. The train took a curve at a high rate of speed and piled up three hundred yards beyond the track. Four were killed and five of the crew and a score of passengers were injured. The engine turned a complete circle and jammed into the rear car.—*J. R. Schmidt.*



AN ICE JAM CAUSES HAVOC ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The complete freezing over of the Mississippi River for the first time in a number of years, and the breaking up of the ice caused considerable damage to the manufacturing plants along the river. The sand works and barges at the foot of Clarke Avenue in St. Louis, Mo., were almost completely demolished at great financial loss.



WHEN THE SUSQUEHANNA WENT ON THE RAMPAGE.

The main street of Port Deposit, Md., during the overflow of the Susquehanna River. Huge blocks of ice were swept through the streets at a terrific force, knocking down houses as if they were of the flimsiest structure. The damage is estimated at \$175,000. No lives were lost.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*

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A TALK WITH INVESTORS

By a Banking Firm

BEING A FEW QUESTIONS WITH A CONCLUSION

- Q Can there be a safer foundation for bonds than land in and adjacent to New York City?
- Q Is there any commodity which as steadily increases in value?
- Q If an issue of bonds combines safety through being based on such land and possibility of profit through being given a share in the increasing value of the land as the City grows, should that not be an attractive issue?
- Q Is there such an issue of bonds, and will the owner of them have a good income return while he carries them, awaiting the profit from the appreciation in the value of the land?

In our opinion, the 6% bonds of the Dean Alvord Securities Company sold at par with 50% bonus in stock, in denominations of \$200, \$500 and \$1,000, meet the above requirements and offer an attractive investment.

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In our opinion, the profit of the investor will be larger through such a bond purchase than if he attempted to operate on his own responsibility and judgment in the real estate direct.

We have a very interesting circular fully describing these bonds and it will be sent to any investor on request. To investors in and about New York City we suggest a personal interview in our office.

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SWARTWOUT & APPENZELLAR
BANKERS

Members New York Stock Exchange

40-44 Pine Street New York

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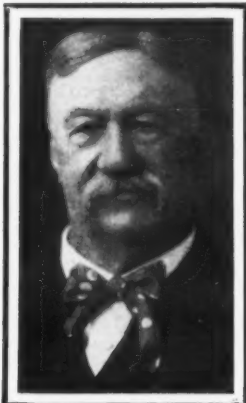
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D. R. FORGAN,
President of the National City Bank.



SAMUEL W. ALLERTON,
Eminent banker and broker.



D. A. MOULTON,
Vice-President Chicago Corn Exchange National Bank.

(Photographs by Moffett Studio.)

THREE NOTED CHICAGO FINANCIERS.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE WEAK point of the stock market was clearly developed by the sudden break in the shares of Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron. This stock, which had risen from 28 a year ago to over 90 in January of this year, fell with a thud to 22 when the pool was disrupted. The capitalization of the company is small, and it was not difficult, therefore, for a few men of means to unite to sustain the stock. Rumors were circulated that valuable oil lands were embraced in the property of the company, and the wildest statements of the value of the shares were made, some of them to the effect that it would sell at \$1,000. Strangely enough, these rumors found believers, but not very many, because events show that the pool was unable to distribute its holdings on the advance which it engineered.

Whether some member of the pool sold out on his associates, or whether the banks, appreciating the fact that a fictitious value had been placed on the securities, began to call their loans, will probably be developed by an official investigation. It should be developed if possible, and if guilty conduct is shown on the part of any member of the Stock Exchange, punishment should be summarily inflicted. The recent erratic movement in Rock Island and the later drop in Hocking Coal and Iron created apprehension that there were other weak spots in the stock market. In a number of stocks the rapid and continuous rise of last year had little apparent justification.

It is interesting to note the stocks that have had a phenomenal rise during the last year. The range of some of these during 1909 was: Chesapeake and Ohio, 55 to 91; Chicago and Alton, 57 to 74; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 29 to 53; Colorado and Southern, 51 to 68; Interborough Met. common, 12 to 25; Interborough Met. pref., 37 to 63; Iowa Central, 27 to 36; Pacific Mail, 30 to 48; People's Gas, 101 to 120; Pittsburgh Coal common, 10 to 29; Republic Iron and Steel, 17 to 49; Rock Island common, 21 to 81; Southern Railway common, 22 to 34; U. S. Cast Iron Pipe common, 25 to 35; Toledo, St. Louis and Western common, 43 to 54; U. S.

Steel common, 42 to 95; Utah Copper, 40 to 67; Vulcan Detinning common, 6 to 37; Vulcan Detinning pref., 45 to 91; Wabash common, 15 to 27; Wisconsin Central, 36 to 63. Were all these advances warranted by increasing prosperity reflected in higher earnings, by possibilities of new alignments and connections? Perhaps so. We can wait and see. The rise in Sears-Roebuck and some other industrials in which manipulation has been obvious must also be borne in mind.

A well-known manipulator, who is said to have had something also to do with the rise in Hocking Coal and Iron, has been busy during the past year in handling certain securities for which higher prices were desired by their heaviest holders. He is a master of this kind of work, and it is never difficult for him to secure the publication of statements calculated to advance the prices of securities in which he has a special interest. He has intimate relations with some financial writers, and through this friendship has been able to impress his views upon the public. The charge is openly made that this operator was employed by the pool in Hocking Coal and Iron Company, as he had been employed in numerous other similar instances, and that by manipulating the stock on the exchange and circulating reports of the wonderful wealth of the property, he was able to boost the price from 22 nearly to par.

The processes by which this boosting was done are not unfamiliar to the governors of Wall Street. They are neither wholesome nor healthy. If the governors of the exchange cannot get rid of this reckless manipulator, respectable traders on the Street ought to give him the cold shoulder. He has invited his own fate, and his double dealing, his sinister movements and broken pledges are known to every one familiar with the operations he has conducted. It has often been remarked that the audacity with which he has carried on his wretched work, regardless of the wrong he has wrought, has made him a marked man, and more than once has led to threats of bodily harm. Wall Street should see to it that unscrupulous operators of this kind are not permitted to have their way. Their success is achieved at the expense of Wall Street's reputation.

When the break in Hocking Coal and Iron came, it was feared that it might be followed by a break in some other securities which had had an extraordinary rise without particular reason. This occasioned a general feeling of distrust. The fact that three Stock Exchange firms failed added to the general

(Continued on page 142.)

FINANCIAL

FRACTIONAL LOTS

We make a specialty of executing orders for all Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange in Fractional Lots from one share upward. Write for circular A 77 STOCKS and BONDS bought for investment.

FRACTIONAL LOTS CARRIED ON MARGIN

Daily Market Letter sent on request.

Inactive Securities Accurately Quoted

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.

(Members of the New York Stock Exchange)

66 BROADWAY NEW YORK

ATWOOD VIOLETT & COMPANY

20 Broad St., New York 27 State St., Boston

Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans

MEMBERS:

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE

Read for our daily cotton letter. We have made a specialty of dealing in cotton since 1868.

A Rare Offering

In 1909 we offered a first mortgage bond to yield over 5% with a stock bonus of 25%. This stock is now selling at 80, and dividends are guaranteed. Paid 3% in 1909 and now paying 5%.

With Equal Confidence

we are now making a similar offer of

First Mortgage Bonds

to yield 6%, secured upon properties of demonstrated value and earning 2 1/2 times the annual interest charges.

Full particulars of this issue can be had upon inquiry at our office.

White & Co.

BANKERS

25 PINE ST. NEW YORK

MARKET LETTER and useful Booklet on application.

J. FRANK HOWELL

Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.

34 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

The Week in London.

"Is Lady Jane in?"
"Very sorry, sir, but mistress is in prison this afternoon."

6%

With Safety

Through the oldest and Largest Banking house in the United States specializing in

Municipal Irrigation Bonds

These bonds have been growing rapidly in public favor on account of the Liberal Rate of Income and the Absolute Security they offer.

The United States Government is spending millions annually in transforming, by irrigation, the vast semi-arid regions of the great West and Northwest into marvellous wealth-producing developments.

These Irrigation Bond issues justify 6% with unquestionable security.

We buy all our Bonds outright.

Savings Banks are overburdened with deposits. Four per cent. is their maximum rate of interest. Savings Banks and Life Insurance companies are buying these securities as well as other institutions and private investors.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Over Thirty Years' Experience

NEW YORK CHICAGO

21 Broad Street First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

DEAR SIR: Please send me Circular No. 10246 L. W., describing the largest and best issue of Municipal Irrigation Bonds ever offered.

NAME

ADDRESS

STATE

1090

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE

IS THE ONE INVESTMENT CERTAIN TO INCREASE IN VALUE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Our **STOCK** represents its actual ownership, yields a regular income, and enables the holder to obtain a share of that increase.

Our **BONDS** (for any amount) are absolutely secured by it; yield 6% a year (payable semi-annually), and are redeemable in gold.

Honest, Safe, Profitable Investments

Write to-day for free booklet 18, showing past results and present condition.

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

6% Net Paid Quarterly

Capital Perfectly Secured
by Improved
Central Business Property
Denominations \$100—\$500—\$1000
Write for Offering No. 201

The Trustee Securities Company
Land Title Building Number 1 Wall Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA. NEW YORK CITY

A Distinction.

"Some people say 'lunch' and some say 'luncheon,' and yet, of course, both mean the same thing."

"I don't think so. My idea is that 'lunch' is masculine and 'luncheon' feminine."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 141.)

fear of the situation. At the same time the election excitement in Great Britain caused selling on London account, and this added to the demoralization of the New York market. While a rally followed the decline, as is usually the case, it was not of such a character as to justify the belief that the flurry was over. Fortunately no banks or trust companies were involved to any extent, otherwise the decline might have reached far greater proportions.

It is believed that, in the light of the recent experience, the leading financial interests will scrutinize their collateral more closely, and that there will be quiet but persistent liquidation in certain directions. This must have an effect on the entire market. How long this liquidation will continue and what effect it will ultimately have on prices, no one can answer as yet. It would not be surprising if, before the next bull movement, some bargains should be offered in Wall Street, which those who have ready cash can avail themselves of to their substantial advantage. As I have said before, if Congress and the State Legislatures adjourn without further imperiling the business situation and burdening the railroads and industrial corporations, and if the decisions of the Supreme Court in the trust cases now before it are not such as to thoroughly alarm the investing class, we have only to know that the crop situation of the early summer is good to justify the inauguration of a substantial bull movement. That is the situation as it stands to-day, and my readers may govern themselves accordingly.

H. Saratoga, Springs: The purchasers of Third Ave. com. will have to pay the assessment.
H. Springfield, Mass.: I would not sell New York Air Brake at a loss. On a serious break, double up.
W. Des Moines, Ia.: I do not recommend the purchase of Coalina Crude Oil Co. stock. 2. Do not give commercial ratings.
T. Jeffersonville, Ind.: Erie common, unless the railroad situation changes, has speculative value, but it is a good way from dividends. In the present condition of the market, Tennessee Copper is high enough.

S. New York: 1. I think well of New York Ontario and Western. 2. Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron, after such a decline, might be expected to recover, but I regard it as highly speculative. Would not be in a hurry to get into this market.

M. St. Louis, Mo.: 1. The Americana Co. reports a profitable and growing business and the offer of pref. stock with a bonus of common seems to be

taking well. 2. Safe investments are now only on a 4% per cent. basis.

F., Toledo, O.: 1. You can buy any number of shares, from one upward. 2. J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 66 Broadway, New York, deal largely in small lots. Write to them for their "Circular A-22."

O., Toronto, Can.: Stocks can be bought on the installment plan by monthly payments. Fleming & Co., Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., operate on this plan. If you will write to them for their "Booklet 11-K," it will describe it.

First Lien, Rochester, N. Y.: A first mortgage 6 per cent. bond secured upon properties earning between 2 and 3 times the interest charges is offered by White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York, who will be glad to give you the details upon application.

Real Estate, Buffalo, N. Y.: A 6 per cent. real estate bond with a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock is offered by Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 40 Pine St., New York. They will be glad to give any of my readers particulars.

L., Parkersburg, W. Va.: The Spar Products Company includes a number of prominent business men in its board of directors, and is engaged in a business that ought to be profitable. It is highly spoken of by those who are familiar with the management.

Ignorance, Md.: 1. A large number of industrial enterprises require additional capital, and find it easier to secure it by selling stock than by attempting to borrow. 2. The strong directorate of the Standard Motor Construction Company gives confidence in its proposition. 3. No, and never do.

N., Carnegie, Pa.: Int. Paper com. and Corn Products com. offer a fair speculation, but only if held for a long pull. I would not be in a hurry to buy until market conditions are more settled. If the decision in the Tobacco Trust case should bear heavily on the corporations the industrials might suffer.

B. M. A., Camden, Me.: The Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Ry. operates from Detroit, Mich., to Ironton, including branches to Sedalia, O., and other points, a total of 441 miles. In 1905 it bought control of Ann Arbor R. R. In February, 1908, receivers were appointed, the interest on the consol. 4% was being in default.

W., Calumet, Mich.: 1. Reading has a good basis for its strength. 2. If the trust decision should be of a drastic nature the market would suffer. But the general impression is that the court will not invite a panic. 3. It is impossible at present to say whether the market will suffer much greater liquidation, but I think it justified, in view of the long continued rise, which naturally invites the swing of the pendulum the other way.

Banker, St. Louis, Mo.: One of the most conservative market letters for your instruction is the *Weekly Financial Review*, published by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York, for their customers. You can receive a copy if you will write to Bache & Co. for it, and mention that you are a reader of my department.

Savings Bank, Portland, Me.: Irrigation bonds that have the quality of a municipal bond, and are therefore highly recommended for investment, yield 6 per cent. Farson, Son & Co., bankers for many years and members New York Stock Exchange, do a large business in these securities. Write to them at 21 Broad Street, New York, for their circular 10246 L. W., describing the municipal irrigation bonds they offer.

C., Jacksonville, Fla.: The only 8 per cent. pref. stock with a bonus of 25 per cent. of common stock that I have recently noticed is that offered by The National Underwriting Co., 350 Broadway, New York. It is the pref. stock of Dooley, Smith & Co., who conduct a general export and import business. You can write to The National Underwriting Co. for particulars.

(Continued on page 147.)

FINANCIAL

STOCK that PAYS

WE OFFER A PREFERRED STOCK, established as a dividend payer. Full paid and non-assessable, secured by large equity value and protected by earnings amounting to more than 3 1/2 times its dividend requirements to yield a present income of

6.25 PER CENT.

with excellent prospect of increased dividends. THIS STOCK is issued by a Company that controls the lighting franchises of TWENTY prosperous Cities and Towns of the New England States, New York State and the Middle West.

The Terms of our Offering provide for a proportion of Common Stock to accompany each sale—therefore the investor secures an additional par value of stock and a good prospect of extra dividends inasmuch as the Common Stock shows present earnings of more than 5 per cent.

WE RECOMMEND PURCHASE

Write for Special Circular No. 2.

A. H. BICKMORE & CO.

Bankers

30 Pine St. New York

8% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Dividends payable 2% quarterly

DOOLEY, SMITH & COMPANY

(Incorporated)

135 Front Street, New York

We Offer \$25,000 8% Preferred Stock
Price 100—Netting 8%

With a Bonus of Common Stock of 25%

Dooley, Smith & Company conduct a general export and import business, principally with Porto Rico.

During the past 5 years the business has earned over 25% per annum on actual capital invested.

Stock may be purchased for cash or payments of five monthly instalments. Write for particulars.

THE NATIONAL UNDERWRITING CO.

350 Broadway New York

Farm Land the Basis of Value

In making investments the first consideration should always be the character of the security. Every investor to whom income is important should learn the facts about Irrigation bonds. They form, in our estimation, the safest way to earn 6 per cent.

Secured by a Thousand Farms

Irrigation bonds are secured by first liens on good farm land—sometimes a thousand farms. The farms are worth usually at least four times the loan.

The farms are exceedingly fertile, and are not subject to crop failures. Any one season's earnings are generally sufficient to repay the whole loan.

The bonds are additionally secured by a first mortgage on an irrigation system, in which the investment is often twice the bond issue.

Some Irrigation bonds are municipal securities, which form—as do School bonds—a tax lien on the district. Some are issued under the "Carey Act," where the State supervises the project.

They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, so one may invest either little or much. All are serial bonds, part of which are paid annually, so one may make long-time or short-time investments.

78 Issues Sold

In the past 16 years we have sold 78 separate issues of Reclamation bonds, all based on farm liens. Not a dollar of loss has resulted to any investor.

Our dominant place now gives us the pick of these projects. They are passed on by our own engineers and attorneys. And an officer of our Company constantly resides in the irrigated sections, watching the projects we finance.

We have issued a book based on all this experience—a book which every investor should read. Please cut out this coupon as a reminder to send for it. (16)

Trowbridge & Niver Co.

First National Bank Building, Chicago
50 Congress St., Boston 111 Broadway, New York
First National Bank Building, San Francisco

Please send your free book on Irrigation Bonds

Name

City

State..... 841

DOUBLING PROFITS

This announcement is published for the purpose of giving notice to the readers of this paper that the remarkable opportunity for profits which has been offered to you through these columns by Lewis Nixon, President of the Standard Motor Construction Company, will soon be withdrawn.

This offer is limited, and the response has come in such immense volume that only a few more shares of the Standard Motor Company will be sold at the low price at which they have been offered.

If you have read the previous announcements in this publication you will recall that this offer has been made by a great marine engine manufacturing company, the business of which extends to all parts of the globe and is increasing with such remarkable rapidity that the facilities of the company cannot keep pace with the immense demand for its product.

The **Standard Motor Construction Company** has doubled its profits each year for two years.

The opportunities of the Standard Company are almost without limit. It will undoubtedly become one of the great industrial enterprises of America. **Those who secure an interest in it now will make extraordinary profits with the continued rapid expansion of the business.**

Such unusual chances for money-making rarely reach the private investor. They are as a rule absorbed by Wall Street interests. This offer is being taken up so rapidly that it will soon be withdrawn. If you would take advantage of it, you must act **immediately.**

If you have from \$50 to \$5,000 on which you would like to make a specially handsome profit, you should write at once to Lewis Nixon, President, 66 West 35th Street, New York, and ask for information about the Standard Motor Construction Company. Be sure to mention "Leslie's Weekly" of February 10th, and write to Mr. Nixon personally.

CRYSTAL

Domino

SUGAR

2 lb AND 5 lb
Sealed Boxes!
Best Sugar for Tea and Coffee!
By Grocers Everywhere!

HOTEL ST. DENIS
BROADWAY and 11th STREET
NEW YORK CITY.

Within Easy Access of Every Point of Interest. Half Block from Wamamaker's 5 minutes' walk of Shopping District.

NOTED FOR: Excellence of Cuisine, Comfortable Apartments, Courteous Service and Homelike Surroundings.

ROOMS \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP
Very Commodious Sample Rooms at Reasonable Rates.

EUROPEAN PLAN.
Table d'Hôte Breakfast 50c.

WM. TAYLOR & SON, Inc.

The Question of the Future.

W. C. Brown, President New York Central Railroad.

I WONDER if the American people realize that, while there has been in recent years an increase in the prices at which all farm products are marketed, in excess of eighty per cent., there has been an increase in the prices of the products of the great corporations, like sugar, oil, steel, harvesting machines, of only about twenty-three per cent. That condition is abnormal, and contains an economic question of vast importance to the American people. For in my opinion the unprecedented increase in the cost of agricultural products is due to the well-established economic law that demand and supply to a great extent regulate prices.

The First Church in America.

A SHORT while ago an article appeared in one of the newspapers to the effect that the Marble Collegiate Church, of New York, was the first church founded in America, and that it dates from 1626. "America," in this case, includes Mexico and the southern continent. This, however, is not true. Cathedrals were built and dioceses were established in South America as early as 1526. The diocese of San Domingo was founded in 1494 and has had a regular succession of bishops ever since. In the United States there were churches in Florida and New Mexico long before 1600. The Marble Collegiate Church is undoubtedly the oldest church in New York. The Collegiate sect is pre-eminently a Dutch one. The earliest settlers in New York founded this church.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THE PRESS has been giving considerable prominence to the fact that a woman has taken out an insurance policy for \$200,000. So common is a policy for this amount that when it is taken out by a man little, if any, attention is paid to the fact. When it is announced that a business woman has taken out such a policy, it should cause no surprise. The fact simply shows that she is a good business woman. When a woman enters business or becomes a wage-earner, she should seek the protection life insurance offers, the same as a man. To the question, "Should a woman take out life insurance?" I always answer, "Yes, if she has a family dependent upon her efforts or if a financial loss is suffered by any enterprise in case of her death. Otherwise I favor having the husband carry all the insurance."

M., Philadelphia, Pa.: I am unable to get a report.
T., Scranton, Pa.: Address your inquiry to the State Superintendent of Insurance at Harrisburg, Pa., and if the reply is unsatisfactory, advise me.
L., Central Islip, L. I.: The low-cost policy offered by the Prudential would probably suit your circumstances. State your age and write to the Prudential Life, Dept. 67, Newark, N. J., for a sample of their low-cost policy.
G., Worcester, Mass.: It is impossible to say how long any assessment association will be able to continue. Everything depends on the rapidity with which new members are secured. When these drop off it is usually the beginning of the end.
C., Canisteo, N. Y.: If you are insurable elsewhere and have a good expectation of life, the

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its purity has made it famous."
For home and office.

change from the assessment concern would probably be advisable. Otherwise it is a speculation on which you take your chances.
J., Philadelphia, Pa.: It must be borne in mind that the statements of an agent do not bind the company or association. The policy is the form of your contract. It is enough to know that it is an assessment association and that the uniform history of these shows that their cost increases rather than decreases with advancing age.

Hermit

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

REV. JAMES N. LEE, a noted scholar and theologian, one of the oldest members of the Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Binghamton, N. Y., January 22d, aged 74.

Miss Lotta Faust, the well-known musical-comedy actress, one of the most popular women on the stage, at New York, January 25th, aged 29.

Edwin P. Bryan, the well-known financier and traction magnate, at San Juan, Porto Rico, January 23d.

Otis Leroy Smith, artist and authority on interior decoration, at New York, January 25th, aged 54.

Joseph Wheelock, Jr., the well-known actor and theatrical manager, at Phoenix, Ariz., January 25th, aged 34.

Albert C. Thompson, judge of the United States District Court for the southern district of Ohio, at Cincinnati, O., January 16th, aged 68.

Constance Hamblin, formerly a well-known actress, at New York, January 21st.

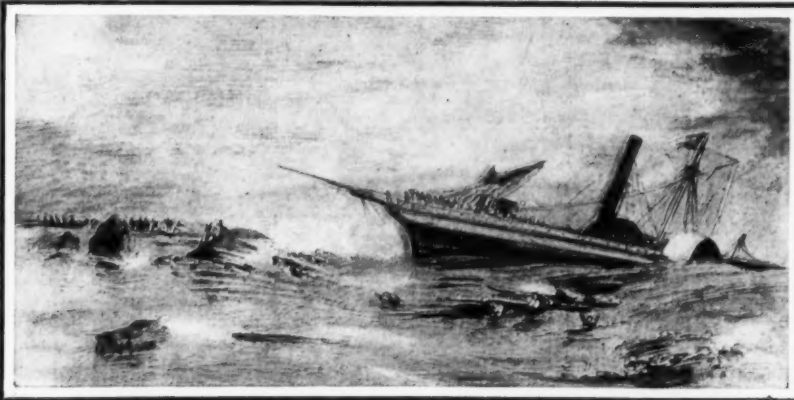
Samuel R. Probasco, engineer in charge of the Brooklyn Bridge, New York, from 1898 to 1901, at Burlington, N. J., January 20th.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.



A SENSATIONAL HOAX UNCOVERED FIFTY YEARS AGO.

On February 11th, 1860, LESLIE'S WEEKLY published a series of pictures illustrating the initiation of new members of a secret society known as "The Sons of Malta," which it showed to be a gigantic hoax. The society had chapters all over the country. New members were constantly sought and they agreed to accept membership with the understanding that they were entering an association with serious aims. It was shown, however, that after payment of the initiation fee, the novice was put through absurd and ludicrous ceremonies and that the candidate found a joke where he expected earnestness. A representative of LESLIE'S WEEKLY succeeded in being present at one of these initiations. Here is his description of a part of the ceremony: "Having passed blindfolded through many tribulations, I was suddenly tilted down a steep plank and told to 'crawl for my life.' I crawled through a huge iron tube, upon which the brethren pounded with stout staves, and the musical department beat gongs and side drums and tambourines, spring rattles, blew cow horns and crushed out horrors from the accordion."



THE TERRIBLE FATE OF AN OCEAN STEAMER.

Just fifty years ago, in January of 1860, a marine disaster occurred which appalled the entire world. The Pacific Mail steamer, *The Northern*, left San Francisco on January 4th and made a rapid run up the coast within two miles of Cape Mendocino. Suddenly about three miles off shore the ship went on a hidden rock of which no record had been made on the charts and glided off again into deep water. The whole affair was so gently done that the majority on board took no notice of the occurrence. The captain, however, sent a man to the engine room. It was found that the ship was filling rapidly and the captain realized that in forty minutes the water would reach the fires. He steered the ship straight toward the beach. Just as the vessel struck, the engines ceased to work. Boats were lowered and the passengers and crew, over one hundred persons in all, attempted to reach the shore. The storm had now assumed terrific proportions. The boats were unable to reach the shore in the heavy surf and were dashed to pieces. Fourteen bodies were afterward found on the beach. Many others were never recovered. In all thirty-eight persons perished.

(Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, February 25th, 1860, and copyrighted.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Charity or Business ---Which?

An Advertisement
by Elbert Hubbard



THE germ of both life and fire insurance had its rise in the custom of taking up a collection for the stricken family. We all chipped in in the

hope and expectation that if we were snuffed out by sickness or accident, the neighbors would do as much for us. When I lived in Kansas I well remember how when a farmer, who owned the next eighty to my father's, was killed by a runaway team, we all turned out and plowed the widow's fields, planted her crops and cared for her live stock. That she was young and comely probably had much to do with the ready and cheerful service which we brought to bear. So it seems that it was largely a matter of mood. Life insurance avoids the uncertainty of leaving things to the neighbors. It is a business plan, founded on the laws of mathematics and sound economy, to provide for those dependent upon us in case of death. Life insurance is no longer charity, or quasi-altruism, any more than fire insurance is. Life insurance is a duty, and it is a privilege. To eliminate the distressing results of death, through insurance, payable to business partners, wife or children, seems but common prudence. Lord Nelson in his will left his wife and daughter "to the tender care of the British Nation, to which I have given my life." And the wife and daughter—gravitated to the poor house; for what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Don't leave your loved ones to the care of the public or the neighbors. The neighbors may have troubles of their own. Cut out risk, accident and worry, by life insurance. There are no microbes in a life insurance policy. Some folks cannot get life insurance. Possibly you cannot. If so these words are not for you.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES

"Strongest in the World"

The Company which pays its death claims on the day it receives them.

PAUL MORTON, PRESIDENT
120 Broadway, New York City

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE!
None in your town? Then why not recommend some good man—or woman—to us, to represent us there? Great opportunities today in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.

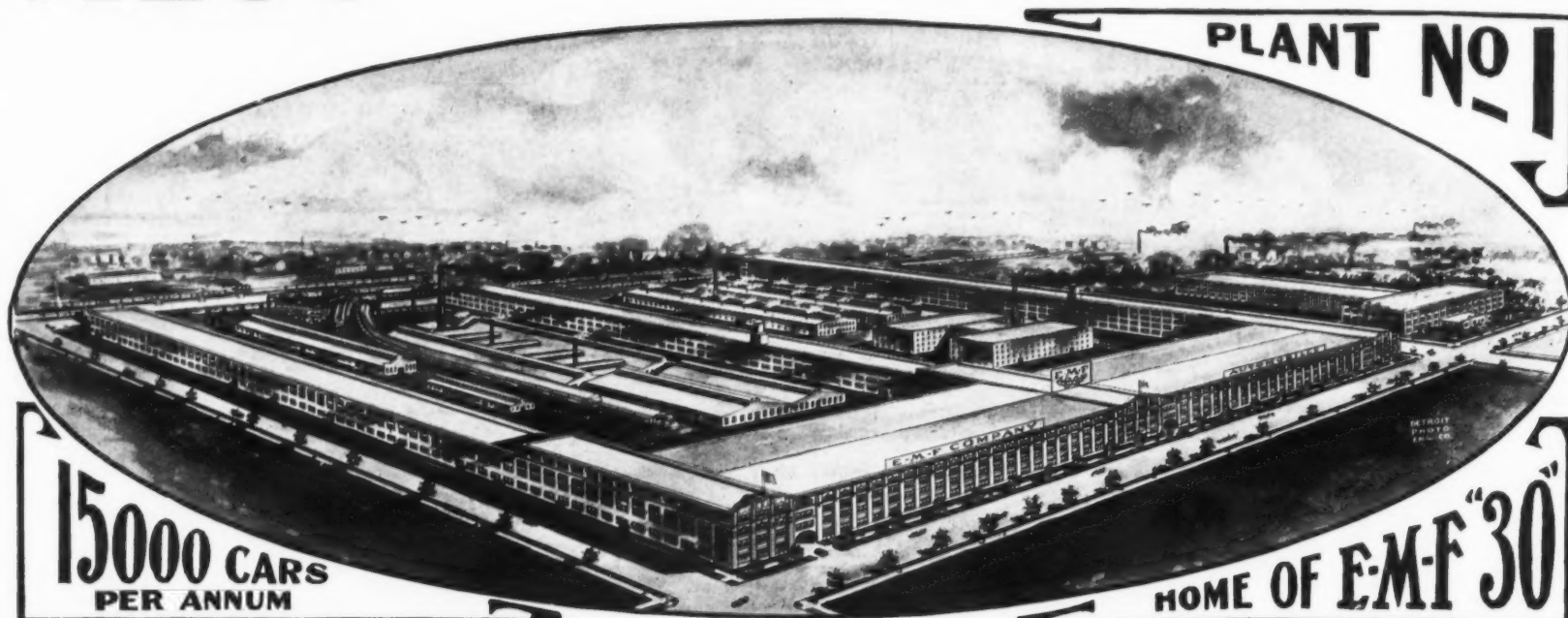
The WORLD'S LARGEST

E-M-F
THIRTY

\$1250

E-M-F Company's Factories, Nos. 1 and 2, in to the Finished Product, Two Famous

Over 10,000 E-M-F "30" Cars Are Today on the Roads in Satisfied Owner is the Best Salesman---That's Why Possible Supply and Its Younger Brother



Here Are the Reasons Why E-M-F Company Can Give Buyers Better Value Than Other Makers

E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" automobiles are manufactured in two mammoth plants owned by the E-M-F Company and directed by the one head—not assembled from parts made in small plants all over the country.

Here all intermediate parts-makers' profits are eliminated. From the pig iron and the raw steel plate to the finished automobile, including body and even tops and storm fronts, every part save only magnetos and tires, are manufactured in our own plants and under the watchful eye of the head of this concern.

To give an idea of the magnitude of these operations is well-nigh impossible. Words will not suffice and figures such as one million and a half square feet of floor space convey little to the average mind. Too great to comprehend. The accompanying photographic reproductions give but a faint idea, though they convey more than mere word descriptions.

If you ever have an opportunity to visit these plants it will be well worth your while and will be a revelation to you. You are cordially invited to do so.

Only those who have enjoyed a tour of these tremendous factories, starting in the foundries where cylinder castings, crank-cases and gear housings are made; thence through the drop forging department—one of the largest in this country and one of three capable of forging a front axle or a crank-shaft complete at one operation; thence through the mammoth rooms full of automatic machines whose operation has something almost weird in it to one unaccustomed to seeing these wonderful machines that seem to think; thence through the various departments where component parts are machined, ground, treated, and finally the great assembling rooms.

To see the raw material go in at one end and the finished car with polished body and shining brass come out at the other end is a sight that fills the visitor with wonder and admiration. And his greatest wonder is occasioned by the fireless work which he sees and which he learns is necessary in order to turn out cars at the rate we do. Absolute accuracy—absolute interchangeability—are essential.

Because of the superior equipment; the financial resources; the splendid organization; the wealth of experience; the engineering skill; the ability to buy materials at prices smaller makers cannot touch; and finally by producing in tremendous quantities by the most up-to-date automatic machinery—making every part in the one plant and each plant devoted to the manufacture of but one chassis model—the E-M-F Company can produce a better automobile than is possible to any other concern in the world at anywhere near the price.

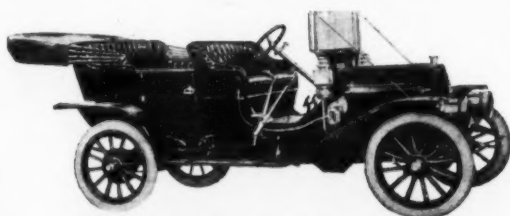
Here are a few figures that give an inkling of the volume of materials that pass through these two plants:

Plant No. 1 makes 60 E-M-F "30" cars every working day when running full capacity—no overtime. Annual output 15,000 E-M-F "30" cars.

Plant No. 2 has a daily capacity of 125 Flanders "20" cars and will produce in the next twelve months 25,000 cars. Deliveries begin latter part of this month.

These two plants consume 25,000 tons of steel per annum; 75,000 pounds of aluminum; 740 pneumatic tires per day; 160,000 spark plugs per annum; forge the blanks and cut 270,000 steel bevel gears per year; 230,000 steel spur gears and 80,000 spiral gears. Foundry makes 55,000 cylinder castings—Flanders "20" four cylinders are cast en bloc. Testers use 2,000 gallons of gasoline and 185 gallons cylinder oil per day. Sixty railroad cars are necessary to ship each day's output. Over \$2,000,000 per month is paid for materials alone—exclusive of labor or other items. Over 12,500 men are directly and indirectly employed in the manufacture of E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars.

Annual revenue for cars and equipment, over forty millions of dollars (\$40,000,000). That makes E-M-F Company the largest individual manufacturer in the Licensed Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which is to say largest in the world.



E-M-F "30" TOURING CAR, \$1,250

To E. M. F. owners—

Regardless of who sold you your E. M. F. '30 its makers the E. M. F. Co. of Detroit stand and always will stand back of it.
W. G. Flanders. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

AUTOMOBILE PLANTS

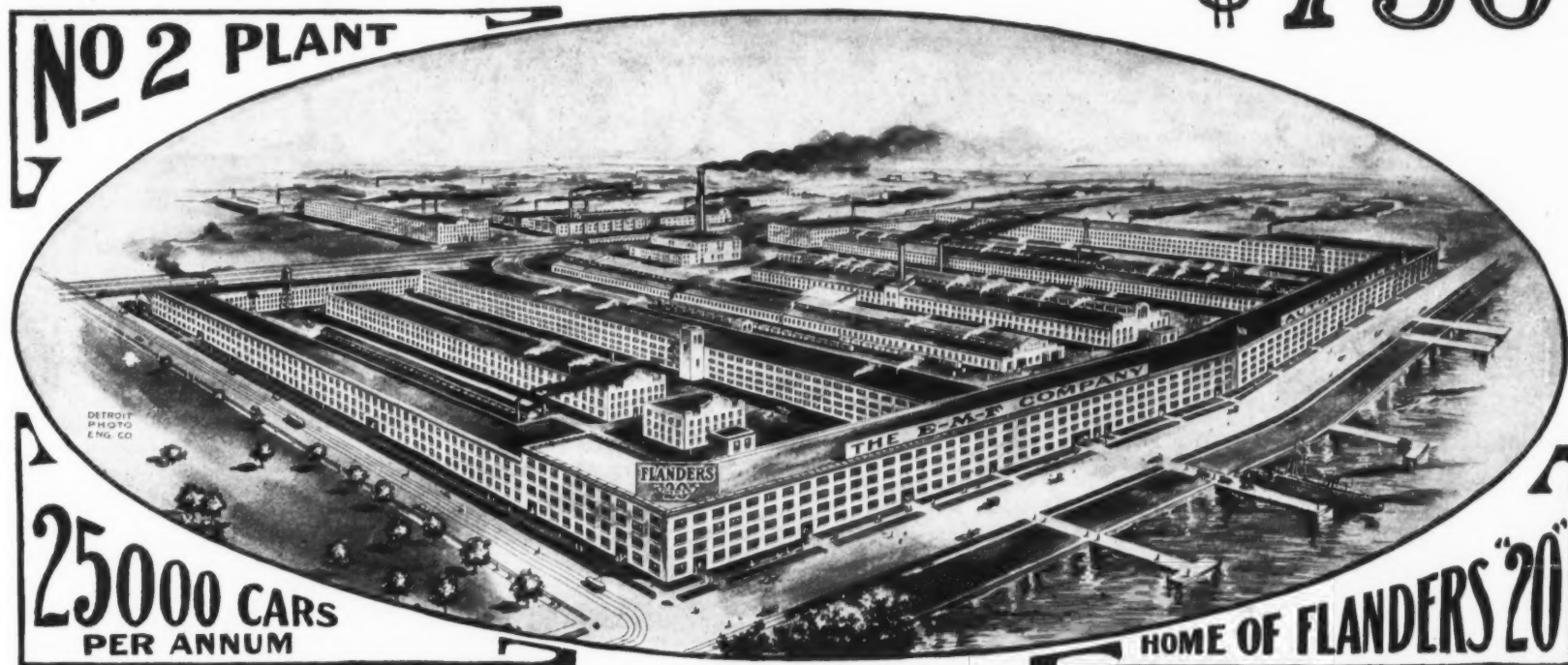
Detroit, Mich., Where, From the Raw Materials Cars Are Manufactured in Their Entirety

the Hands of Owners and Every Owner is Boosting. A the Demand for This Car Has Always Exceeded the Flanders "20" is Already So Heavily Oversold

FLANDERS

20
TWENTY

\$ 750



You Have a Right to Know Who and What is Back of the Motor Car You Buy

You have that right, and you owe it to yourself to investigate thoroughly the personnel, the engineering talent, manufacturing facilities, and the financial backing of the concern from whom you buy an automobile. These are vital considerations.

The purchase of an automobile ought to be a permanent investment—and a satisfying one. Whether it will be or not will depend largely on the quality of the men who make it—their financial ability to stand back of their product. Satisfied as to their financial ability, then satisfy yourself as to their integrity—and their reputation for taking care of customers they already have. That will indicate to you what treatment you may expect.

In these days when suits are impending against unlicensed makers—infringers of the basic Selden Patent—it behooves the buyer also to look carefully before he leaps to the purchase of a car. Not alone may it involve him in a lawsuit, but more vitally, it may leave him high and dry a year or so hence, when he will require repairs or replacement parts.

The deeper you investigate these matters the more will you be impressed with the impregnability of the position occupied by the E-M-F Company of Detroit—largest individual manufacturer in the Licensed Association; financially strongest and famous in this industry for its uniform liberality and courtesy to owners of E-M-F cars.

We believe that a satisfied buyer is the best salesman. It is not philanthropy on our part, therefore, to look after every customer as if he was our best friend. It is simply good commercial practice—a little broader than some maybe and if so, perhaps that has been one of the chief causes for the phenomenal success of this company from the very first.

Back of E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars there is more money, more experience, more brains, better organization, better factory facilities than any other cars can boast. And, while perhaps we ought not to say it ourselves, we do believe that none other can outdo this company in integrity and fair treatment of its patrons—not only fair, but liberal.

"Another Talk with Flanders" is just off the Press. It treats of "selling motor cars and making them stay sold" by taking care of the customers afterward. If you read the first "Talk with Flanders" you will want this one. We'll mail it on request.—E-M-F COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

E-M-F COMPANY, Automobile Manufacturers
DETROIT, MICH.

LICENSED UNDER SELDEN PATENT

If you will inquire of the next Detroit man you meet, he will tell you that the E-M-F Company was financed and is managed entirely by Detroit men. More than that, he will tell you that these men are the leaders in Detroit financial and commercial affairs. None stand higher in this community. Following are the principal owners and directors of the E-M-F Company:

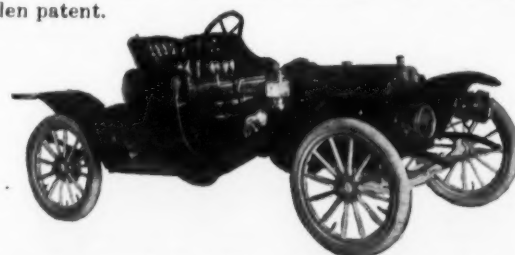
DR. J. B. BOOK, Director Wayne County Savings Bank; Director First National Bank of Detroit; Director Anderson Carriage Company, manufacturers Anderson Electric Automobiles; also Director Quincy Electric & Gas Heating Co., of Quincy, Illinois. Dr. Book was Vice President of the Wayne Automobile Company, which concern was absorbed at time of organization of E-M-F Company.

WILLIAM T. BARBOUR, President Detroit Stove Works—largest in the world, makers of the renowned "Jewel" line of stoves and ranges, making more than 100,000 stoves and ranges per annum; Director of Peoples State Bank; Director Home Telephone Company; Director Detroit Manufacturers' Railroad. Also member Advisory Committee of the Security Trust Company.

CHARLES L. PALMS, Treasurer E-M-F Company; Director Michigan Stove Works, manufacturers of the famous "Garland" stoves and ranges, oldest stove works in the United States, also producing about 100,000 per annum; Director Michigan Fire & Marine Insurance Co.; Director First National Bank; Director Union Trust Company, and Director Detroit Journal Company, Publishers of Detroit Evening Journal.

WALTER E. FLANDERS, President and General Manager of the E-M-F Company, is too well known as a producer of automobiles to need further introduction here.

These are the men who manufacture E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" Automobiles—these are the men who stand back of every promise made in our advertisements—these are the reputations that go with the car when you buy it. And, of course, E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" are both licensed under the Selden patent.



FLANDERS "20" RACY ROADSTER, \$790



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and let me see what you can do with it. You can earn \$20.00 to \$125.00 or more per week as illustrator or cartoonist. My practical system of personal individual lessons by mail will develop your talent. Fifteen years' successful work for newspapers and magazines qualifies me to teach you. Send me your sketch of President Taft with \$5. in stamps and I will send you a test lesson plate, also collection of drawings showing possibilities for YOU.

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Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliantly guaranteed forever—stands like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 1-20th the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem, not an imitation. Sent on approval. Write for our catalog, it's free. No canvassers wanted.
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Why Watch-springs Break.

A WATCH-SPRING is subjected to a sudden jerk at every tick. The mainspring of a watch does not unwind at a uniform rate, but intermittently. Iron axles, the piston rods of steam hammers, and other pieces of metal subject to continuous and repeated shocks usually break after a certain period of service. It has been found, in testing iron by repeated stresses, that in one case four hundred thousand applications of a stress of five hundred centimeters to the square inch caused rupture. The mainspring of a watch is subjected to a bending stress when suddenly released, then immediately stopped by the escapement mechanism.

Is the Cost of Living Higher?

A Sane and Authoritative Discussion of a Significant Household Problem

THERE is always danger in a community that is ruled and governed by its passions and emotions rather than by its reason. As it is with the community, so it is with the nation. Civilization is another way of spelling reason. The barbarian is easily recognized under the cognomen of passion and uncontrolled emotion. If a democratic government means anything at all, it means brains. First, last and all the time, democracy is the reward of endless and tireless thinking. The minute passion and misdirected emotion enter into the making and molding of life, that minute the curse of decay is admitted. Much has been said lately about the rise in the cost of living. No sooner was the discussion begun, than immediately the papers were full of accounts of food boycotts started in different parts of the country, in an effort to force manufacturers and producers to cut prices. Without any sane attempt to first ascertain whether prices are higher, the American citizen flies into a passion of emotion and immediately pledges to an insane system of starving himself. Without the least attempt to ascertain the true causes of the higher cost of living, if the facts so prove, your former conservative American freeborn begins to make demands on farmers and manufacturers to change prices which every schoolboy knows are unalterably the result of that stubborn old merchant, the law of supply and demand. This subject of high prices is amusingly illustrated by a story from a recent editorial in the *Bellman*. The editor chanced to overhear two men in conversation on the back platform of a street-car.

"One of them was speaking to his

friend about the 'cost of living,' that dear, delightful, ever popular topic. 'It's simply awful,' he said; 'everything's gone out of sight.' 'Yes,' said his friend; 'that's so. Now, just look at the cost of a turkey. Why, my wife paid twenty-five cents a pound for our Thanksgiving turkey. When I lived in the country, if we could get seven cents we thought we were doing well.' Thus they discussed the tremendous expenses which they were obliged to defray in order to exist, with their brows corrugated and much wonderment 'where it would all end.' Presently the subject changed. 'How does the new machine work?' asked one. 'Bully!' said the other. 'Why, that three-thousand-dollar Whizzer I got this season knocks my old Ripsnorter into a cocked hat!' 'Well, I don't know. My Smellem and Honker is about the most perfect auto I ever saw,' replied his friend, as he stepped off the car. The Bellman marveled. Here were two very ordinary-looking men, of apparently only average intelligence. Twenty years ago, if either of them could have secured a position as traveling man for a good, reliable concern at a hundred and fifty dollars a month, he would have been entirely satisfied with his lot in life and would have managed to live on his income, and probably have saved something out of it. To-day, having prospered in their own business far beyond anything that they ever dreamed of formerly, they were unwilling that any one else should take a like advantage of opportunities, and while bemoaning the price of turkey, were altogether oblivious to the cost of automobiles. Twenty years ago, either of these two would have felt himself fortunate if he had owned a first-class bicycle."

If, however, food is higher to-day, as many claim, the matter is not one to cause side-splitting mirth. That would be just as reckless as unbridled passion and emotion. James J. Hill, the noted railroad builder, has for some time been warning the nation on the subject of diminishing food products and increasing food requirements. The reason that corn is high, he asserts, is because the number who raise corn is constantly being diminished, while the percentage of those who use corn is rapidly increasing. He puts the case rather strikingly thus: "Each typical seventy persons in cities depend for food upon farmers somewhere outside. To pay the thirty, the seventy perform some task of manufacture or distribution. Competition among the seventy will keep their wages low, while the great demand created by them for the products of the thirty farmers will keep farm products high."

The editor of the *Chronicle* is convinced that whatever rise there has been in food prices is due in a large measure to the "rise in wages. Labor forms a large proportion of the cost of everything. Even farm laborers are receiving greatly enhanced rates of pay." We read further: "In the last week or two, propositions for a legislative inquiry have been offered in several States, and even in Congress. It seems enough to say of these that, while dogmatizing is easy, the rise in costs of living is probably due to many causes, some of which depend upon obscure factors; that probably a number of investigators would reach a variety of conclusions; and that (most important of all) even if the causes were positively ascertained, there is no reason to suppose that either Congress or any Legislature

Mother will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c a bottle.



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Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with the latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading sectional bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PAID \$1.00 PER SECTION AND UP

Send for Our New Catalogue No. 111 in which we illustrate the different grades from the neatly finished Solid Oak cases to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.
THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, New York
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office—372 Broadway

could reach them. The movement in the last few days to apply the boycott remedy to meat seems to have started in Cleveland and is reported as spreading through Ohio and other States; introduction of a resolution in the Legislature calling upon the people of Ohio to abstain from meat for the next sixty days gives a grotesqueness to the situation. Such a remedy is interesting as a phenomenon, but abstention from one class of food must throw emphasis upon others, and any permanent effect from a spasmodic and emotional action can hardly be expected."

It is interesting as well as informing in this connection to hear what the men who are actively connected with necessary commodities have to say upon the subject. J. Ogden Armour, the well-known Chicago meat packer, asserts very definitely that beef is only about a cent higher than it was a year ago. To quote him further: "Like many other things, it has risen during the last few years, but this is because its production has not kept pace with the demand. More people are buying meat and are buying more meat than ever before, while stock raising has shown little if any change. Consequently higher meat prevails. Secretary Wilson, in his annual report, described the situation accurately when he said that the shrinkage of the cattle range area had resulted in a greater percentage of corn-fed beef and higher prices. Our published statement tells the whole story. They show that when meat is high, the packer as well as the retailer and consumer must pay more for it. The packers do not dictate the prices."

The idea of boycotting meat, which has thoughtlessly spread in some sections, is put in its true light by Frederick Joseph, president of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company. He declares that the net results of the boycott would be: "The reduction of the income of the meat-producing farmer and the increase in the income of the farmer who raises vegetables; the throwing out of employment of highly paid, skilled men in the exact ratio of the reduction in demand for their output, and the possible bankruptcy of such small retailers as have not sufficient capital to tide over a temporary wave of adversity. If there is a boycott, it will reduce the amount of meat people eat. They must eat something. Therefore, the vegetable producer will profit. We have six hundred men in our plant, the skilled men making from fifty to sixty dollars a week, and the lowest employed getting eighteen dollars. These people do not stop to think that if we have no work for them we will have to let them go. I have no idea how many retail shops there are in New York—there are thousands of them."

There is no reason to believe, as thinkers are pointing out, if we use reason and sanity, that there is cause for pessimism. In fact, the outlook is just the opposite. If there is a slight rise in prices it will stimulate production, and we will have increased and more intelligent agricultural work at every hand. The Pennsylvania Railroad is now operating agricultural trains and steamboats. The New York Central, under the leadership of President Brown, is also doing valiant service along this line. This is significant. It means that these great companies are not doing this for philanthropy, but in obedience to the law of mutual welfare. What the country needs is less demand for statutes and boycotts, and more patience and understanding. Let us

ALCOHOLISM



THE ANTOI TREATMENT for the Liquor Habit, is the most effective and permanent remedy that has yet been discovered. Its claims are reasonable and convincing, it has no unpleasant or inconvenient features and

The Cost Is A Mere Trifle

CLIP THIS OUT for future reference, and drop me a Postal Card NOW, for my FREE BOOKLET. It will explain to you the peculiar symptoms that accompany Moderate, Convivial, Carousal, Periodic and Chronic Drinking—it will show you just where you stand. Address, JOHN C. EARL, M. A., 1022 Gates Av., Montclair, N. J., U. S. A. A Postal will bring it to you.

take time to solve each great national problem as it is put to us, and not be led into wild truancy because we cannot find the answer in the back of the book on the first try. To change the simile, if the cost of living has gone up, let us diagnose the case carefully and intelligently, and then sanely get together to discuss the remedy. That is the method we have heretofore tried to pursue in rearing up this great national body, and no amount of political claptrap or socialism is going to change our custom.

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The Best Classified Advertising Medium

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable advertisements out of these columns

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INCORPORATIONS.

INCORPORATE YOUR COMPANIES IN ARIZONA. Least Cost. Greatest advantages. Transact business, keep books anywhere. President Stoddard, former Secretary of Arizona. Laws and forms free. Stoddard Incorporation Company, Box 8-Z, Phoenix, Arizona.

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SALESMAN—The "KEENOH" Company have several positions open. Goods backed by \$100,000 selling campaign. Large commissions. Hustlers only need apply. Address: 920 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE: If you will send us your name and address, we will send you, absolutely free for three months, a monthly publication post paid, descriptive of the Republic of Mexico. Address The Jantha Plantation Company, 612 Magee Building, Dept. 63, Pittsburg, Pa.

BIG PROFITS: Start a dyeing, cleaning and pressing establishment, splendid field. We teach you by mail. Particulars free. Ben-Vonde School, Dept. 8-A, Staunton, Va.

POST CARDS

QUALITY POST CARDS

Genuine Photographs of Scenes and Life in the OZARK Mountains of southwest Missouri. 12 for 60 cents. Hand-painted, 12 for \$1.25. J. M. Pullen, Lock Box No. 29, Ozark, Mo.

DO YOU WANT post cards sent you from all over the world? Send 15 cents. PEERLESS POST CARD LEAGUE, 77 E. 104th St., New York.

ARONDAK SARATOGA'S SPARKLING WATER
HIGHEST AWARDS. BEST ON TEST.
ASK FOR IT WHEN DRINKING OR DINING.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 145.)

P., Tarrytown, N. Y.: I do not regard the Cleopatra as a safe investment.

B., Tarentum, Pa.: I do not regard the Austin Manhattan as a safe investment.

R., Adrian, Mich.: I do not advise the purchase of Ely Con. or California Alberta Oil.

W., St. Louis, Mo.: It offers a business man's speculation. It is not in the investment class as yet.

P., Chicago, Ill.: The Autopress is reporting a large and increasing business. It has good management.

M., Portland, Oregon: 1. It is not usually done. 2. About 7 per cent. on the pref. stock, it is said. 3. The courts take their own time. 4. A fine of \$5,000.

M., Alexandria, Va.: Central Mining Co. has a capital of \$12,000,000. This is very large, considering the small amount of work that has been done upon it.

G., Wernersville, Pa.: The Ice Co.'s annual meeting has not yet been called. When you receive your proxy you can send it to me and I will have you represented.

F., Jersey City, Mo.: Both are good business propositions in competent hands and making good reports, though neither claims to be in the investment class as yet.

S., Cambria, Cal.: Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America has over \$6,000,000 capital stock. The last reported net earnings in 1907-8 were less than \$14,000. There is no monopoly in wireless telegraphy.

C., New York: Corn Products com. is probably a good way from dividends as the full 7 per cent. on the pref. has not yet been paid, but on any serious break Corn or Ice would give speculative opportunities.

S. St., New York: It is impossible to tell which stocks will show the best profits after a break because special conditions may control as they did in the Hocking episode. As a rule, the steady dividend payers, with an active market, offer the best chances for speculative profit.

Investor, Windsor, Ont.: 1. American Wool pref. is a fair business man's investment. It suffered from the recent depression, but it is now doing better. 2. The common is purely speculative. All industrials of this character are waiting the outcome of the trust litigation, with more or less anxiety.

Bonus, Providence, R. I.: A 6 1/4 per cent. bond on a prosperous lighting company with a bonus of common stock showing dividend earnings is recommended by A. H. Bickmore & Co., bankers, 30 Pine St., New York, to their customers. Write to them for "Special Circular No. 2" containing full information.

B., Bristol, Conn.: I do not like to advise the purchase of any but gilt-edged investment securities. As to others, I simply mention the facts as they appear and let my readers make up their own minds. I therefore reported that the company was apparently doing a profitable business and appeared to be in good hands.

O., Panama, Iowa: The safest thing for a young man who has some savings is to put them in a good dividend paying stock or bond rather than to speculate in a field unknown to him. If you will keep your funds in hand and use them, however, to buy stocks in a panicky period, when every one is selling and few are buying, you will make a profit.

T., St. Louis, Mo.: 1. I do not see how American Ice or any other company can be driven out of existence, or its property confiscated. 2. The court may compel it to dissolve into its original constituents, but these will all continue in business. 3. New problems are involved in all the trust litigations and the best legal talent must be relied upon to settle them.

Six Per Cent. Altoona, Pa.: 1. I know of no gilt-edged railroad bond paying 6 per cent. 2. Irrigation bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 pay 6 per cent. Write to Trowbridge & Niver Co., First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill., for their interesting free booklet on irrigation bonds. It will be sent to any of my readers who will mention Jasper.

Listed, Cleveland, O.: I could not give you such a list as you ask. You can obtain it without expense if you will write to Spencer Trask & Co., cor. William and Pine Sts., New York, members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, and ask for their "Circular No. 53" describing over a hundred issues of railroad and industrial stocks listed on the Stock Exchange. This is a valuable list for any investor.

NEW YORK, February 3d, 1910. JASPER.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

WE WANT our readers to feel, when they patronize our advertisers, that they are just as safe as when buying from the storekeepers in their own town. We are classifying all advertisements for the readers' convenience, and ask them to give our advertisers their support—and to always say that they saw the announcement in LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

If information of any kind is desired, write us. We are always glad to be of service.

Automobiles	PAGE
E. M. F. "30"	144
Flanders "20"	145
Business Cards	
John B. Wiggins Co., The	2d cover
Cigars	
Cortez Cigars	3d cover
Classified Advertisements	146
Correspondence Schools	
Prof. Jesse Beery	3d cover
Ben-Vonde School	146
Chicago Correspondence School	2d cover
Cross Co., The	2d cover
Landon School, The	146
Northwestern School of Taxidermy	2d cover
Food Products	
Crystal Domino Sugar	143
Grape Nuts	146
For the Home	
Hartshorn Shade Rollers	3d cover
Judge's Prints	3d cover
Hotels	
Hotel St. Denis	143
Hotel Statler	147
Insurance	
Equitable Life Assurance Society	143
Investments	
Atwood Violet & Co.	141
Bache & Co., J. S.	141
Bickmore & Co., A. H.	142
Farson, Son & Co.	141
Fleming & Co.	147
Howell, J. Frank	141
Muir & Co., John	141
National Underwriting Co.	142
New York Realty Owners	142
Pierson, Jr. & Co., J. F.	141
Spar Products Co.	147
Standard Motor Construction Co.	142
Swartwout & Appenzeller	141
Trask & Co., Spencer	141
Trowbridge & Niver Co.	142
Trustee Securities Co.	142
White & Co.	141
Jewelry, Etc.	
Baroda Diamonds	3d cover
Remoh Gems	146
Miscellaneous	
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	2d cover
Antol Treatment, The	146
Brown's Dentifrice	146
Brown's Panacea	143
King Folding Canvas Boat	147
Mead Cycle Co.	3d cover
Philo Burt Mfg. Co.	3d cover
Thomas Mfg. Co., H.	3d cover
Von Boeckmann, Paul	147
Winslow's Soothing Syrup	146
Pictures	
Judge's Prints	3d cover
"Yours Truly"	2d cover
Table Waters	
Arondack Water	146
Great Bear Spring Water	143
Perrier Water	Back cover
Wearing Apparel	
Exchange Clothing Co.	147
Panama Hat Co.	3d cover
Wines and Liquors	
Blatz Milwaukee Beer	3d cover
Cascade Whiskey	3d cover
Club Cocktails	2d cover
Old Overholt Rye	3d cover

A Million Dollars a Word—and the Sequel

By WILLIAM H. GREEN

For the January 20th issue of LESLIE'S I wrote an article. It was called "A Million Dollars a Word," and it set forth in plain terms a fact-story of tremendous importance to every business man or woman. Since then I have been kept busy apologizing for my inability to answer promptly the hundreds upon hundreds of letters that have been pouring into our offices.

I am writing this on January 25th—only five days since my first article appeared, and we have already received 2,652 inquiries. Within forty-eight hours after the mailing of the first copy of our book, "A Million Dollars a Word," the first order (it was for \$2,000) came flying back to us.

The entire issue of the preferred stock of the Spar Products Company will be subscribed and over-subscribed within a few short weeks.

And all this is the sequel to an article that stated only the plain facts about our great national industries and their growth. But, tremendous as the response has been, I should have anticipated it.

Not more than once in your life and mine does an opportunity present itself to participate in a business in which the profits on the merchandise are over 200 per cent. Yet this was the opportunity offered, and if you will invest to-day from \$50 to \$5,000,

you can still become a partner in such a business.

There are many lines of business which pay 5 or 6 per cent. These investments are usually offered to the public. Every one knows that there are a few industries which pay enormous profits. Such investments are seldom offered to the public, but are parceled out among the big banking interests and absorbed by such men as Morgan, Rockefeller or Gould.

The fact-stories of the pioneers who built up such national industries as "Sapolio," "Pearline," "Royal Baking Powder," are of vital interest to every business man in America; yet the inside history (so closely are the facts guarded) has never before been published. "Royal Baking Powder" pays in dividends alone \$1,600,000. Mrs. Mennen receives an annual income of \$300,000 from the sale of "Mennen's Talcum Powder." The sales of "Ivory Soap" amount to \$9,600,000 a year.

And our Company—the Spar Products Company—which is already on

a paying basis, and which is growing with every twenty-four hours, promises to equal the greatest of these great concerns.

We have prepared a book (well printed and illustrated) telling the history of these national industries, of the millions of profits they have made, of the stupendous value to-day of their trade-marks alone. A new edition of this book is now ready for mailing. I will be glad to send it to you promptly if you are willing to consider seriously the question of investing in a Company which now pays dividends on its preferred stock, and which offers free a bonus of common stock on which the dividends should be 50 per cent. or more in the near future. The price of the preferred stock is \$5 a share.

If you care to secure this common stock bonus, you should write me to-day, as it will be withdrawn soon. Address William H. Green, Treasurer, Spar Products Company, Marbridge Building, New York. Just ask for our book, "A Million Dollars a Word."

The Old Town National Bank of Baltimore

BALTIMORE, MD. December 21, 1909. P.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Wm. H. Green of this city, whom I have known for the past fifty years. Mr. Green is one of our most prominent and successful citizens, being connected with the Independent Ice Company, Independent Transfer Company and other well known and important enterprises, also a former sheriff and is a man of affairs. He will be found absolutely reliable in all respects, and I therefore cheerfully commend him to the courtesies of any one with whom he might engage in contracts of any nature.

Respectfully,

James M. Smith President



KING FOLDING CANVAS BOAT CO., 692 Harrison Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.



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Read Lung and Muscle Culture, the most instructive book ever published on the vital subject of BREATHING AND EXERCISE

64 pages. Fully illustrated. 200,000 already sold. Correct and incoherent breathing described by diagrams, etc. Book sent on receipt of 10 Cents.

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Men's Fashionable Clothes Made To Order after latest New York Designs. We will trust any honest man anywhere. We guarantee a perfect fit. Send for our samples and book of latest New York fashions free. EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO., (Inc.) America's Largest and Leading Merchant Tailors Dept. L. 239 Broadway, through to No. 1 Park Place, New York City. Established 1885.

ON CREDIT BY MAIL

OUT OF YOUR NEXT PAY

Begin to accumulate dividend-paying securities, or add to those already in the strong box, on our Non-Forfeiture Monthly Payment Plan, which enables you to buy outright, to pay in convenient monthly installments, and protects you against market fluctuations. This plan was originated and copyrighted by us in 1907, and has since been in successful operation. You select your own investment, as we are not promoters or brokers, and have no special stocks to offer; neither do we accept margin accounts. Send for booklet 11 K.

FLEMING & COMPANY Investment Bankers Pennsylvania Building Philadelphia, Pa.

Hotel Statler

BUFFALO, N. Y. "THE COMPLETE HOTEL" Appeals to the man traveling with his family because— Every room has its own private bath. Rates more reasonable than usually charged at houses of its class. Nothing better anywhere at any price. 300 ROOMS 300 BATHS "Circulating ice water in all rooms." European Plan — \$1.50 per Day Up Best restaurant and cafe service in the city.

For Results ADVERTISE IN Leslie's

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

A Quiet Evening with the Old Sports at the Corner Grocery

By Ed. A. Goewey



THE OLD FAN.

"SPEAKING of baseball, what do you think of Charlie Murphy now?" asked Farmer Wylie, on from Cleveland for a visit.

"When speaking of baseball, I don't think of Murphy," replied the Old Fan, as he drew his chair farther back from the stove. "But if at this session we are going to hurl a little Irish confetti (bricks), let us start in right here at home and work out toward the breezy town by the lake, which, if a certain party continues to reside there, will some day be re-christened the Donnybrook of baseball."

"As a starter, let us take a little mental walk up to the Polo Grounds and see what they tried to do to our old friend, John T. Brush—but didn't."

"First, let's go back a little into ancient history for the prologue. Many of you will recollect a period—and not so many years ago, either—when the New York Giants were the joke of the baseball world. Clubs like Brooklyn used to take a 'bus over to the Polo Grounds and kick the New York National Leaguers all over the lot for practice before a small but select crowd of constantly cussing fans. The owners of the team were more popular in other cities than in New York, the president of the club was not spoken of in public in what could with propriety be designated as endearing terms, and if fathers wanted to make their children behave they threatened to take them up to see the Giants play."

"It was certainly a fine situation. The biggest city in the country, with a population of many thousands of fans, represented by a bunch that played ball so badly that we used to go over to Jersey on Sundays and watch the Cuban Giants tackle the 'Four Post Invincibles' for relief."

"The management of the most shameful aggregation that ever represented the metropolis kept to the 'penny saved is a penny earned' policy with a persistence worthy of a better cause, until finally even they realized it was a losing game financially. Then a hurry call for help went out, and John T. Brush, one of the shrewdest baseball diplomats that ever lived, and Johnny McGraw, a baseball general par excellence, came to the rescue."

"The difference in government was seen from the start. Under Brush and McGraw, in 1903, the Giants showed signs of human intelligence, in 1904 they won the championship of the National League, and in 1905 they not only duplicated the performance, but won the championship of the world with ease. Every year since up to last season the Giants have played good ball, and the New York fans showed their appreciation so well that the bosses of the club built a stadium, capable of seating from 30,000 to 35,000 persons, around the Polo Grounds."

"Last year the team fell down badly, and with only Mathewson as a mainstay, and Doyle, Bridwell and Murray playing in form practically all of the time, while the old-timers and the phenoms played in-and-out ball from the start, the Giants disappointed their friends. It was rumored that friction among the officials and interference by certain stockholders had disgusted McGraw and put a damper on Brush's enthusiasm. The fact that nothing was announced during the fall and early winter that looked like a move to strengthen the Giants lent color to the idea that

the two men who placed New York back on the baseball map were still held in check."

"However, when the time for the annual meeting rolled round, Brush, who was a mighty sick man, insisted upon attending the gathering, and by his masterly statesmanship put several crimps into the Murphy program, brought order out of the squabble between the Ward and Heydler forces, and elected Tom Lynch to the presidency of the National League—a position every baseball man believes he will fill with credit."

"This work accomplished, Brush faded from the limelight and there was nothing to break the monotony at this end of the baseball world except the querulous cries of the anxious fans, who wanted to know what was going to be done to strengthen the Giants for the 1910 battles."

"And now we come to the slow-music portion of the tale. Certain persons—and it is suspected they were those interested in the tight-wad end of the Giants' backing—met and decided that John T. Brush was dead from a baseball standpoint. A nice, neat little grave was selected, notice of the funeral was sent out, and all arrangements were carefully and artistically made. News of his thoughtfully arranged baseball demise reached Brush, and the fireworks that occurred just then were what brought on that January blizzard. It is unnecessary to explain that one baseball funeral at least was indefinitely postponed, for John T. put on his fighting pants and waded into the camp of the enemy. After the battle the smiling faces of Brush and McGraw were about all that was visible to the naked eye."

"Then, and not till then, Brush called in the newspaper men, and, with a grin like that worn by the cat that had swallowed the canary, unburdened himself of some remarks which I will quote:

"I have not resigned from the presidency of the New York National League Club. I do not intend to resign. Secretary Fred Knowles is not slated for the executive. Indeed, he is a very sick man in the Adirondacks. I have relieved him of a great deal of his responsibility, pending absolute recovery. Mr. William M. Gray has been appointed secretary to look after the office work until Mr. Knowles is able to resume full responsibility. I am not knocking any outside parties interested in my club. But when Mr. Wells, of Orange, appointed himself secretary and Mr. Knowles president he did so without consulting me. Naturally, as I am personally interested, I exercise my veto."

"The president of the Giants declared he had not the pleasure of Harry H. Wells's acquaintance. Mr. Wells, a personal friend of Fred Knowles, has been more or less conspicuous around the headquarters of the Giants for the past couple of years. As to the talk that Secretary Knowles was to be sidetracked in favor of Mr. Gray, the boss of the Giants was outspoken in denial."



"GOOD BOY, TOM! HE NEEDED IT."

"If Mr. Murphy has been correctly quoted, I wish to state that he is only expressing the views of Charles Murphy, president of one club in the League. He does not speak for the National League."—From Thomas J. Lynch's recent statement relative to Murphy's criticism of the work of the Rules Committee at its recent meeting.

"Secretary Knowles and myself have had several misunderstandings of little consequence, but our relations are now most cordial," Brush declared. "I believe Mr. Knowles a most competent official. I endorsed him for the position last year. He will continue to perform many of his offices while recuperating out of town. His health is so bad, however, that I would not think of having Mr. Knowles imperil his future by attempting to shoulder all the responsibilities of the office. When he is fully recovered he will return. Mr. Gray will attend to most of the office work in the absence of Mr. Knowles. Mr. Gray is a most competent man."

"Understand I don't say that Knowles had any part in a deal to sidetrack Brush, but most baseball men here doubt if he will ever return to his old job, for Gray is too big a man to play second fiddle or take a hold-over job for a few months. And it is now said that Brush will assert himself to the limit and back McGraw in any move he may make to put the Giants back into championship form. Let us hope so, for the club to-day is weak, mighty weak! It was demonstrated last year that McGraw could not swing it into winning form no matter how hard he tried."

"In the first place, take a glance at what the Giants must go up against this year. There are the Pirates, a perfect working machine. Then the Cubs, a wonderful organization that has been deliberately crippled by keeping Kling out of the game. I think they would have defeated the Pirates had Johnny been catching all last season. If the Windy City fans could force the Cubs' management to return Kling behind the plate this year and with that little wonder, Hoffman, strengthening the field, the Chicago boys would be almost invincible. Then the Reds have been strengthened and whipped into shape by Old Fox Griffith and they and the Quakers will be in the game all the way."

"The Giants have the nucleus of a great baseball organization, but there are some very weak spots. Matty is the only pitcher anyone would gamble on. Marquard may come around, Ames may settle down and Wiltse may regain strength enough to team with Matty, but—The receiving end of the club is not great. Schley is a good, steady old war-horse, but not brilliant, and the others need development. Tenney is a great general and a game player, but if his pins go back on him again, who is going to play first? Doyle and Bridwell will be O. K., but Devlin let up last year and Grant, Lennox and Steinfeldt scored above him in playing the position, though the two latter were slightly behind him with the stick. With the club fighting for first place Devlin can be counted on to more than keep up his end. Murray and Seymour will be O. K. in the field, but the club hasn't a real A-No. 1 man to make the third of the outfield trio. Let's all root for a good team here and a hard fight all round."

"Say, do you stop occasionally and get the laughs that are coming to you from the direction of the lake front out Illinois way, where dwell Magee, Nichols and the rest of the thirty-third degree fans? 'Tis out there dwells Murphy, after whom it is supposed the potatoes were named. Remember him, don't you, at the recent National League meeting? Recollect his warm words of praise for Lynch who came up when Ward went down? And hasn't the prophecy that he would be the first to incur the displeasure of the new president come out in the cards all right? Sure!"

Well, it seems that Murphy didn't like the work of the rules committee, and from Chicago was sent out the following dispatch which was said to be a correct expression on the subject from the head of the Cubs:

"To me the changes that may take place look favorable to the American League and are the work of Johnson. When the question comes up for a vote at the National League meeting in New York next month I will not budge from my present position."

"The National League will play 168 games this coming season and will not go back to the 154-game schedule simply to suit B. H. Johnson, president of the American League, who is strongly opposed to the long season. He is radically opposed to 168 games simply because I am heartily in favor of it."

"Oh, very well! But say, did you notice the come-back of little Thomas J. Lynch, former umpire and now president of the parent league, who has a fist in each hand, and who has forgotten how to back up? Here's what Thomas said:

"If Mr. Murphy has been correctly quoted I wish to state that he is only expressing the views of Charles Murphy, president of one club in the league. He does not speak for the National League. No criticism of the work of the rules committee is in order until the changes made are officially promulgated by that committee, and if I understand correctly the provisions of the National agreement, the power of such committee is absolute and its acts are not subject to revision or approval by either major league. This is as it should be, for the making of playing rules should not be left to the whims or prejudices of individual club owners."

"The private interests of no league or no club were considered at the Pittsburgh meeting. The deliberations of the committee and the gentlemen of the press who were present were most thorough and painstaking and had only the best interests of the game at large in view. I do not expect the committee's report to meet with unanimous approval, but I do expect the common courtesy of club owners reserving criticism until they have something officially placed before them."

"The same views go for the schedule committee. After four long days of hard work the National League's representatives finished both a 168- and 154-game schedule. The American League delegates, although committed to a 154-game schedule, were fair enough to give up two days' time to assist us in framing our 168-game schedule. Our committee was therefore enabled to comply with the instructions given it by the National League."

"Both long and short schedules will be ready for consideration by the league at its February meeting. Neither one of these schedules is public property, and, therefore, criticism of the committee's labors is all out of order until the National League meets as a body to select the schedule it considers most feasible."

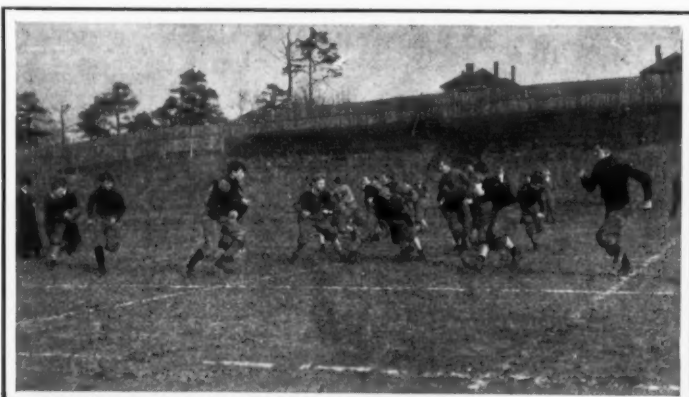
Isn't it a shame the way Ban Johnson is running the National League? But did it ever occur to certain persons that no outsider ever gets a chance to butt into the affairs of an organization that does things quietly and in a business-like way without shrieks, protestations, brass bands, fireworks and other things that force and focus universal attention upon its troubles?"



CHRISTY MATHEWSON, The keystone of the Giants' line-up, who has signed for the season of 1910 with the understanding that he may play indoor baseball and basketball between seasons if he so desires.
H. D. Blauvelt.



CAPTAIN HOFFMAN, Who is making a fine record as captain of the University of Chicago varsity basketball team.
W. P. Green.



AN EPOCH-MAKING FOOTBALL GAME Was played in Atlanta in January, when the changes suggested by Walter Camp for improving the game of football were first tried. Two teams of the Georgia School of Technology made the experiment and the rules committee of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association served as spectators. The chief novelty tried was that of bunching the team on the defensive inside of ten yards. It was found in the trial game that when the defense was thus bunched the team with the ball could run ends almost at will. Such an end run is shown in the picture.—Percy H. Whiting.



HAL CHASE, The wonderful first sacker of the Yankees, who has signed for next season. Like Mathewson, he has reserved the right to play basketball and indoor baseball during the winter months.—H. D. Blauvelt.



PRESIDENT JOHN T. BRUSH, Of the New York National League Club, who has insisted that the other stockholders "keep their hands off" in future, that he may be free to put his team back among the pennant winners.
A. R. Walters.

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Does Your Child Get His Share?

HERE is what it costs to educate your child in the public schools of the country. The average yearly expenditure for a pupil in our free schools is \$28.25. In 1870 it was only \$15.55. The highest yearly expenditure is in Nevada, where a single pupil costs \$72.15. New York follows with \$51.50, Montana with \$49.40, and California with \$49.29. In the South the expenditures on each pupil range from \$6.37 in South Carolina to \$20.36 in West Virginia. Oklahoma spends \$15.49, New Mexico \$19.46, while Arizona, with \$40.41, spends \$5.16 a pupil each year more than Oklahoma and New Mexico combined. One-third of the States spend from \$25 to \$40 a pupil. The fact that one large group spends less than \$15 and another spends more than \$35 is an indication of the great variety in support of public education and in the opportunity afforded for free school training in various sections of the nation.

Amateur Photographic Contest.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$1 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with glossy finish if possible. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

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A little boy was killed on a viaduct in a certain Texas city. A father was trying to describe him to his little son. The child tried to recall the dead child, and, failing, said sorrowfully to his parent, "I wish it had been Patty O'Hagan—I know him."

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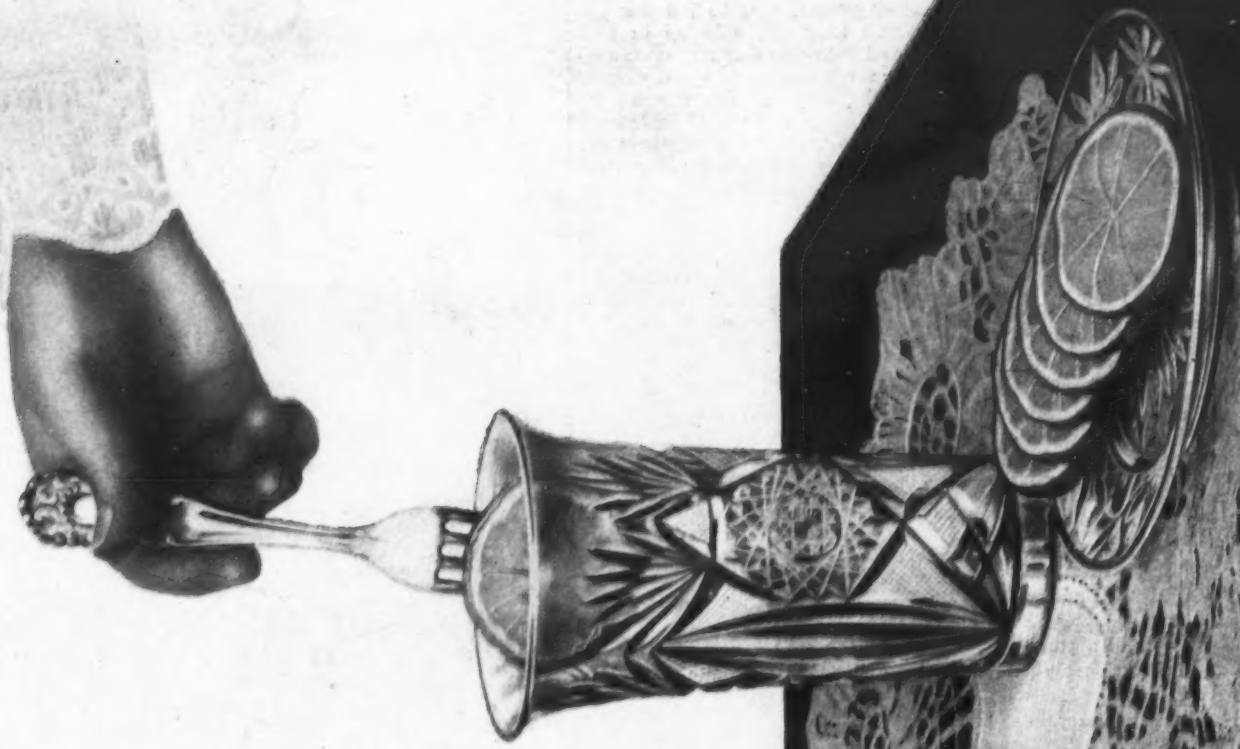
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